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The UN Demographic Yearbook Finds 78-Million Rise in World's Population

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 6 (UPI).—The latest UN Demographic Yearbook says that Africa has the greatest population potential, Europe is the most urbanized area and Sweden has the highest rate of life expectancy at birth.

Those statistics come from the 1973 yearbook, just issued, which says the world population increased by 78 million persons in one year to edge close to 4 billion by mid-1975. That is a 2.1-per-cent annual growth rate which, if continued, will double the world's population by 2007.

The 856-page yearbook gives Africa the greatest population growth potential. In African countries generally, 40 per cent or more of the population is under 15 years of age. In Europe, the under-15 group constitutes less than 10 per cent. Patterns were mixed in the Americas, Asia and Oceania.

On a regional basis, the most rapid population growth is in Africa, where the increase was 1 per cent or more in 39 of 45 countries reporting. In nine African areas, the growth rate was more than 3 per cent. It

was less than 1 per cent in Europe, with five countries reporting a population decrease. The patterns were mixed in other areas.

Europe is the world's most urbanized area, with more than 50 per cent of the population living in cities. Africa is the least urbanized, with only Algeria reporting more than 50 per cent of its population living in urban areas.

According to the yearbook, the highest life expectancy at birth is found in Sweden, where women can expect an average age of 77 and males, 72.

The yearbook notes that Shanghai as the world's largest city, with a population of 10,520,000, according to 1970 figures.

The publication points out that there have been differences of opinion for years about what constitutes a city's boundaries. The definition varies from country to country.

For that reason, UN demographers decided to base their figures on population of the city proper in each case, rather than the urban agglomeration of the city and its suburbs.

On that basis, Shanghai

ranked first, followed by Tokyo, 8,796,293 (1972); New York, 7,894,862 (1970); Mexico City, 7,768,033 (1973); Peking, 7,570,000 (1970), and London, 7,340,000 (1972).

Following in order are Moscow, Bombay, Seoul, Sao Paulo, Cairo, Jakarta, Tientsin, Rio de Janeiro, Tehran, Leningrad, Karachi, Chicago, New Delhi, Calcutta, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Osaka, Lima and Los Angeles.

Paris, which had an "urban agglomeration" of 8,196,748 in 1968, had a relatively small "city proper" of 2,330,771 and did not rate a place among the yearbook's 25 largest cities.

China's 540,194,715 inhabitants made it the world's most populous country. It is followed by India, with 547,949,309; the Soviet Union, with 241,720,134; the United States, with 203,235,296; and Indonesia, with 118,309,059.

Then follow Japan, Brazil, Bangladesh, Pakistan, West Germany, Nigeria, the United Kingdom, Italy, Mexico, France, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Poland, South Korea, Iran, Burma and Ethiopia.

Peru Shuts Businesses As Looting Continues

By Jonathan Kandell

LIMA, Feb. 6 (NYT).—The Peruvian military government declared a holiday for all businesses and employees today and extended the suspension of constitutional guarantees for 30 days in an attempt to quell public disorder.

But the pillaging—sparked yesterday by an army assault on the garrison of policemen striking for higher wages—continued sporadically in the downtown area of Lima. There are no reports of disorders elsewhere in the country.

Large-scale rioting yesterday against the leftist military government left an undetermined number of dead civilians, in addition to policemen reportedly killed during the army assault.

In short communique, the military authorities denied that any policemen had been killed and asserted that only six had been wounded. But the government acknowledged the loss of some lives and the existence of numerous wounded among civilians who participated in the rioting.

[Reuters quoted a police official as saying 30 persons had been killed.]

Government communiques also announced the detention of "a large number of persons" involved in the disorders.

The relatively small number of troops and armor in the downtown area today—despite the continuing looting of stores—were credence to rumors of possible dissension among ranking military leaders.

President Juan Velasco Alvarado, who is facing his greatest crisis since leading the armed forces to power in a bloodless coup in 1968, has not addressed the nation on television or radio since the disorders began.

Most of the damage and looting has been confined to the downtown area, extending from Giron Union—the main shopping street—through the Plaza San Martin and on to the civic center, a few blocks away.

Buildings Destroyed

The civic center, a multimillion-dollar, modernistic complex of stores and offices, was largely gutted by fires. Two blocks away, only the skeleton remained of the offices of Correo and Ojo, two leading newspapers. The newspapers, which were expropriated by the government six months ago, were singled out by the rioters.

An executive of the newspaper said three soldiers had vainly sought to protect the newspaper building from hundreds of demonstrators by firing into the air.

"When the soldiers used up their bullets," said the executive, Augusto Razon, "the crowd spread gasoline through the streets and then others threw lighted rags. By 2:30 in the afternoon, when the firemen arrived, the place was in ruins."

The other government-controlled newspapers, which reported the rioting today, attributed the disorders to "reactionary" and "counter-revolutionary elements."

The CIA itself, which has remained in the shadows, gleefully watching how these sepoys (mercenary soldiers) behaved.

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Italy Art Thieves Get 3 Invaluable Works

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Three invaluable Renaissance paintings—one by Raphael and two by Piero della Francesca—were stolen from the Ducal Palace in Urbino early this morning. It was the most sensational art theft in Italy in recent times.

The missing works are Raphael's portrait of an unidentified noblewoman, known as "The Mute One," and Della Francesca's "Flagellation of Christ" and "Madonna of Senigallia."

The three paintings were taken from the national gallery that is housed in Urbino's 500-year-old palace of the Montefeltro dukes between midnight and 2:30 a.m. The picture gallery, though lacking an electronic burglar alarm system, was considered one of Italy's most secure museums.

Investigators said tonight that they were not yet sure how the thieves—they assumed that more than one person had been involved—had penetrated the gallery and been able to leave it with their loot.

The Urbino gallery is under guard all day and night, with security men making their rounds every two hours. The theft was discovered at 2:30 a.m. by a watchman making a routine inspection of the hall where the three paintings had hung.

Urbino, a city of 18,000 inhabitants, is 170 miles northeast of Rome. Raphael was born there in 1483.

Today's raid on the gallery there was the latest in a series of art thefts that has been plaguing Italy for several years.

The new minister for the nation's cultural affairs, Giovanni Spadolini, linked the Urbino looting with "the industry of blackmail" that he said was threatening Italy's artistic and cultural heritage.



"The Mute One."

Art experts and police investigators, pointing out that the three stolen paintings are so famous that they lack resale value on the legitimate market, speculated that the thieves took them to extort ransom for returning them.

The government's director general of antiquities and fine arts, Salvatore Accardo, called the theft "abominable." The official said everything led to the belief that the Urbino burglary had

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2 Convoys Manage To Reach Asmara

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 6 (UPI).—A truck convoy of government reinforcements smashed through Eritrean rebel ambushes today to reach the encircled garrison of Asmara in the seventh day of fighting.

About 600 miles north of Addis Ababa, was quiet, but sporadic fighting continued in the surrounding countryside.

Hospital and diplomatic reports estimated the number of dead in the weeklong fighting at more than 1,000.

An Ethiopian troop convoy came under attack repeatedly on the last 100 miles of its journey to Asmara. The government gave no report of casualties.

Armored Column

A second column of tanks and armored personnel carriers also reached Asmara today but without encountering any rebel opposition. Several tanks were immediately deployed in Asmara streets.

Refugees reaching Addis Ababa said the army was withdrawing its troops from the countryside to concentrate them in Asmara. They said only big, heavily armed convoys were able to get through to Asmara.

Five hundred of the nearly 2,000 Italian nationals in Asmara were airlifted to Addis Ababa today. Diplomats said the U.S. government has decided to evacuate most of its citizens remaining in Asmara.

Italian refugees arriving here said they could still hear artillery barrages and automatic weapons fire in the countryside around Asmara. Ethiopian warplanes were also in action today.

Strategic Hills

Ethiopian troops attempted to storm several strategic hills about five miles north of the city today but were beaten back with losses, military sources said. Another battle raged 10 miles north of Asmara.

Army engineers restored some water and electricity supplies in Asmara, mainly to military installations, by hooking up generators at the former American communications base at Kagnev to the city's grid. Asmara's power station was knocked out by the rebels several days ago.

The first group of Italians to arrive today said Asmara's civilians now faced a desperate situation. The city was cut off from food supplies. There was a threat of widespread disease, the refugees said.

The army airlifted food and ammunition into Asmara for its own installations. But civilians had only limited supplies of pasta and canned goods. All businesses and shops remained closed. Food stores have been looted.

Hundreds of persons took refuge in the city cathedral, schools and the Imperial Hotel to await evacuation. Hundreds of other Ethiopian civilians left the city and tried to go through military lines to the countryside where relatives lived.

Women and Children

The Italians arriving in Addis Ababa today were mainly women and children. Several hundred Italian men reportedly plan to stay behind in Eritrea, where many Italian families have lived all their lives.

Diplomats said many of the remaining 170 Americans—missionaries, government employees and technicians—would probably be airlifted out tomorrow or Saturday.

The U.S. Consulate will remain open for the time being, diplomats said. The American compound has enough food and water for another week, they said.

\$20-Million Conversion Detailed

Luxury Homes Planned on Rusting U.S. Liner

By Donnell Nunes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—The U.S. Maritime Administration has agreed to sell the mothballed superliner United States for \$13 million to a group planning to turn it into a luxury floating condominium.

The sale of the ship, which holds the transatlantic crossing record and now lies sealed and rusting alongside a pier in Norfolk, Va., is contingent upon the deposit of \$100,000 with the Maritime Administration by next Thursday and payment of the balance within 90 days.

The group, W.W. Ventures of Locust Grove, Va., plans to turn the 23-year-old ship, which was built in 1952 at a cost of \$78.5 million, into a floating vacation home for the "ultra-rich," a spokesman said.

Under the plan, 282 apartments

would be sold at prices ranging from \$650,000 for a single room to \$2.5 million for an eight-room suite. The conversion would take two years and cost \$30 million, with the work being done at a Newport News shipbuilding yard.

The ship has not been used since November, 1959, when it was withdrawn from the transatlantic route. Its Atlantic crossing record is 3 days 10 hours 10 minutes.

Lost \$28 Million

The ship's former owner, United States Lines of New York, said that during its last eight years at sea the 53,000-ton liner lost almost \$28 million. During the 10 years in service, \$118 million in federal subsidies were paid to keep it operational, a maritime spokesman said.

The ship now is guarded by one watchman, who only ventures a dozen feet into its hold. The

rest of the liner is hermetically sealed to prevent damage from damp air.

Paint peeling from the ceilings of walkways hangs in long strips. Its turbine engines, which can generate 250,000 horsepower, are filled with solidified grease to preserve them.

A former ship engineer said he feared that its propeller shafts and children. Several hundred Italian men reportedly plan to stay behind in Eritrea, where many Italian families have lived all their lives.

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On Long-Term Pricing of Oil

Energy Unit Said to Adopt U.S. Plan

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Members of the 16-nation International Energy Agency have reached a general agreement, it was learned today, on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plan for long-term oil pricing.

The agreement, which will be signed tomorrow, is expected to endorse the principles set out Monday in Mr. Kissinger's energy speech in Washington. He called for a future price framework that would stabilize oil prices and low long-term investment in alternative energy sources to go ahead.

The oil-consuming countries plan to sell the price-stabilization plan to members of the oil-producing countries during planned meetings with them in March during the summer in Paris.

At a press lunch today, between a morning and afternoon session of the IEA, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders said that the U.S. proposal was not meant to "threaten" the oil producers but "to define a long-term relationship." He said that there to achieve price stability would lead to "roller-coaster" in the future.

Italian Reserve

An Italian spokesman said Italy aimed to approve the Kissinger plan but with the reserve that "there are among countries that are in account. Such a provision is expected to be part of the accord."

Mr. Enders said that, while the "free States" expected the "oil price of a floor price" today and tomorrow, it did not mean that any "detail of the proposal has been agreed in advance."

Defending the stability plan, Mr. Enders said that if oil stayed at the present level of about \$10 a barrel indefinitely, "such a shift in the market balance would occur as a result of conservation and other measures by the oil-producing countries, that the oil price would crash down to \$5. He said he believed that such a crash would not be in the interest of either the oil-producing or consuming nations.

He denied that the United States had decided on the future price range of oil or the best method for supporting a price or import tariffs, variable rates or quotas. Mr. Kissinger is Monday that President Ford

Jackson Declares Candidacy For Democratic Nomination

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—Sen. Henry Jackson, with a campaign organization already in place and nearly a million dollars in the bank to fund it, tonight declared his candidacy for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination.

He pledged to "take care of this country who are getting hurt."

The Washington state Democrat formally announced his intention to run in a five-minute taped telecast over the CBS network. The statement was part of a short documentary on the senator produced by TV film specialist David Wolper at a cost of \$25,000, including \$10,000 for air time.

Touching on the populist theme that has come in vogue for other Democratic presidential hopefuls at a time of economic trouble at home, Sen. Jackson, 62, said:

"For the past six years, the Republican administration has been killing in favor of big business, the large corporations, the people who take care of themselves. And the little people—little business, the elderly, the young, across the board—have been the ones that have been taking the beating."

"And, I think, we need to change that. I want to change that tilt to help these people. I'm not against big business. I'm for the profit motive, I'm for incentives. But what is needed is to redress the balance, to tilt back in favor of those who need the help because that will help the whole country."

The documentary showed Sen. Jackson interrogating Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz on the Russian wheat deal of which Sen. Jackson was a leading critic and making a speech in favor of arms reduction with the



Sen. Henry Jackson

Soviet Union "on a mutual basis on both sides." The tape closed with an appeal for campaign contributions.

Sen. Jackson has spent more

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Kissinger to Meet Gromyko At End of Middle East Tour

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will confer with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko separately with German, Polish and French officials at the end of his Middle East trip, State Department said today.

The department announced the Kissinger-Gromyko meeting in Geneva, Feb. 16-17 in a one-minute statement.

Mr. Kissinger will begin his Middle East journey Sunday in Israel as his first stop. He will then go to Egypt, Syria, back to Israel and then to Jordan and Saudi Arabia before flying Bonn Feb. 15.

After seeing Mr. Gromyko in Geneva, Mr. Kissinger will go to London and then to Paris before returning to Washington

Feb. 18. He customarily fills in European leaders before going home from the Middle East.

The session with Mr. Gromyko will provide an additional opportunity to prepare a resumption of the Geneva peace conference, which most analysts believe will follow a second-stage Israeli-Egyptian disengagement.

The secretary summoned Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz to his office for a talk late yesterday. Mr. Dinitz will precede Mr. Kissinger to Israel to confer with Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

To Chile in March

SANTIAGO, Feb. 6 (AP).—The Chilean Foreign Ministry announced today that Mr. Kissinger would visit Chile late next month.



DURING LIMA RIOTING—Smoke billowing over Plaza San Martin in the heart of Lima as a strike by national police was broken up by the army which also clashed with demonstrators who were supporting the police. Looting was reported in the city yesterday.

For Many, the Future Is Postponed

Cypriots Wait for the Right to Return Home

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSIA, Feb. 6 (NYT).—When Sophia's two older sisters were married, each received a house, side by side, as a dowry. Nineteen and still single, Sophia shared a few small rooms with her parents.

Last July, only a month after the young woman had been graduated from high school, the Cypriot National Guard staged a coup against Archbishop Makarios and, less than a week later, Turkish troops invaded the island. In the fighting that followed, the family's homes were destroyed and their property was left in a

no-man's land between Greek and Turkish forces. Everyone in Cyprus has lost something—a house, a husband, a job, a field, a dream. More than six months after the invasion, many Cypriots are still living on memories. The future has been postponed.

"If you're a Greek Cypriot or a Turkish Cypriot," Sophia said, "you're a Cypriot—and you're suffering."

For several months after the war, her salary as a telephone operator supported nine persons. Her father, a construction worker, and her mother, a domestic, have yet to find work, and Sophia still

pays most of the rent out of an income that has been reduced by 20 per cent.

John Polycarpou had just finished building an automobile service station in Karavas, a town on the north coast not far from where the Turkish troops landed. When the tanks were over, he was left with one car, a few clothes and a lot of debts.

At 28, Mr. Polycarpou was ready to start enjoying the booming prosperity of prewar Cyprus. Now he lives in a small mountain village with his wife, his baby, his parents, and his mother-in-law. Like virtually all of the 180,000 refugees on this island, he is waiting for a peace settlement that will let him go home.

Mr. Polycarpou's father left 12 acres of lemon trees in Karavas. "My father spent his whole life doing that farm and one day everything was turned upside down," the son said. "He's thinking about it all the time; he's dreaming about it."

The young man's grandfather was the headman of a village in the Troodos Mountains. One day after the Turkish troops moved in, they marched the old man and his wife off to military headquarters for questioning. After two miles the grandmother, who was 75, fell to the ground.

"My grandfather went to help her," Mr. Polycarpou said. "One of the soldiers cut him and told him to keep walking. Then they took my grandmother, put her against a tree and shot her. Just like that—eight bullets."

"My dreams are gone. You spend so many years studying and working hard, and you get some money, and you feel better. You are a responsible person; you are something on the earth. Now, everything is gone. I don't have any plans for the future. My only hope is to go back. That's all."

Accords Still in Force

ANKARA, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Premier Sadi Irmak said today that bilateral agreements between Turkey and the United States remained in force despite the cutoff of U.S. military aid to Turkey.

"Only the negotiations on the details of these agreements have ceased. The agreements themselves are still in force," Mr. Irmak told newsmen. He said that his government and "other interested authorities" had no intention of pulling Turkey out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel praised President Ford's appeal to Congress to repeal the ban it voted, effective yesterday, on the ground that Turkey had failed to make substantial progress toward a peace settlement on Cyprus.

Washington Meeting
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conferred today with the ranking members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee to press his request that Congress restore arms aid to Turkey.

Meeting with Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger in the Oval Office were Sen. John Sparkman, Sen. Clifford Case, Rep. Thomas Morgan and Rep. William Brockmeyer.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford repeated his request that Congress reverse its action suspending the Turkish aid but added, "I don't know what the outcome was."

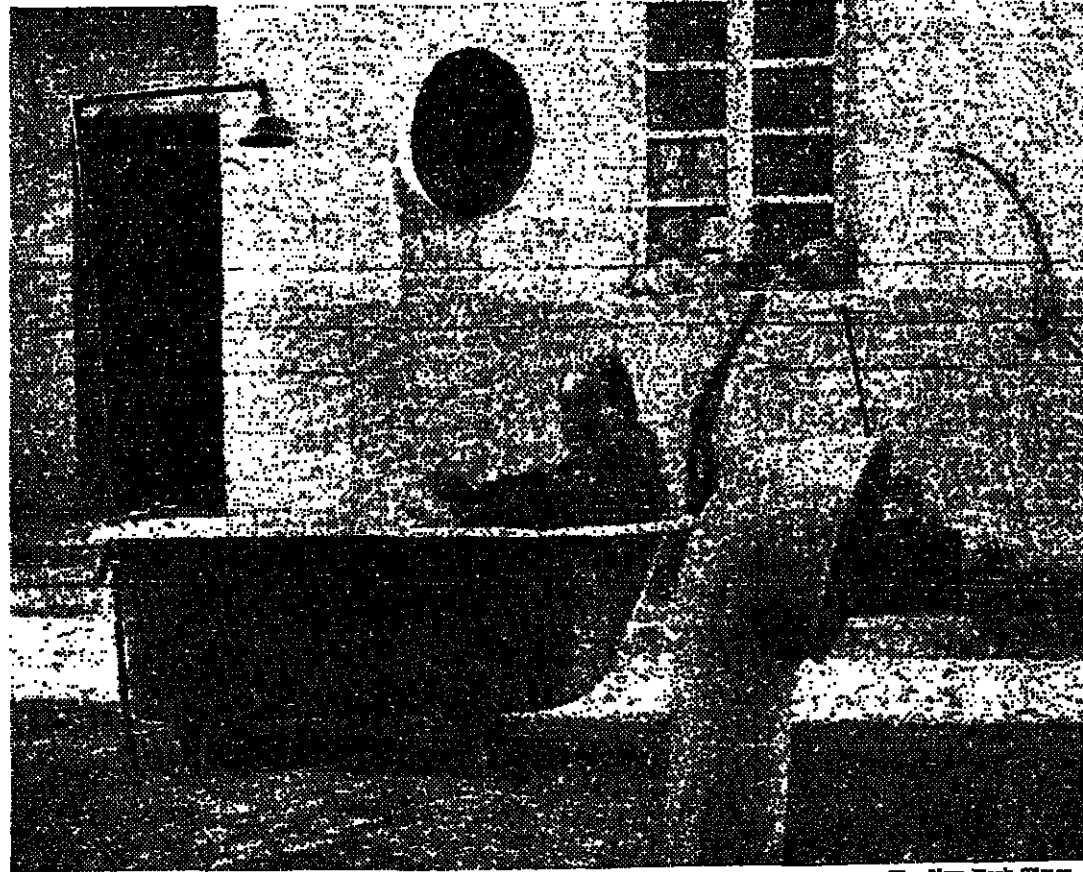
Rocket Kills 17 Children

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earlier this week, denounced one of the two men as a police agent. The crackdown on the press followed the publication Sunday by nine dailies of a political "indictment" of President Nguyen Van Thieu by the Catholic-led People's Anti-Corruption Movement. Arrests of journalists began during the weekend and continued into early this week.

Information Minister Ho Van Cham vehemently denied today that there was any connection between the political attack on Mr. Thieu and the arrests and newspaper closures.

Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khac Binh, commander of the national police, said that 18 "confirmed Communist agents" had been arrested in the crackdown on the press. A list of 18 names supplied by Vo Trung Luong, a man who told the gathering that he had infiltrated Dien Tin on Communist orders.

The list included the names of some well-known and some relatively obscure figures on the Saigon press and intellectual scene. Although several Vietnamese and foreign informants said privately that there were in fact Communist agents among those arrested, the government furnished no proof today beyond the testimony of Mr. Luong, who did not implicate anyone but himself.



Jacob Ashkenazi taking a sunbath in a bath tub in the deserted town of El Tur in Sinai.

Poses Security Threat

Israeli Defies Effort to Oust Him From Sinai

By Terence Smith

EL TUR, Israeli-occupied Egypt (NYT).—Jacob Ashkenazi knows that everyone thinks he is crazy and he is delighted about it.

"The crazier they think I am, the better," he says with a smile. "Then maybe they'll leave me alone and let me live in peace."

If Mr. Ashkenazi—known by his nickname, "Cobi"—has his way, he will go on living in this abandoned Egyptian town on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez, looking on the fine sand beach, hauling fresh lobsters from the blue water and pulling dates down from the tall royal palms that fringe the nearby oasis.

"I love this place," he says, "I love heaven."

Cobi's days in his own private heaven may be limited. The Israeli government is pressing him to abandon El Tur and move to the new town at Sharm el Sheikh, near the southern tip of the Sinai peninsula or back to Israel proper. His solitary presence here creates a security problem for the authorities, since he would be easy prey for an Egyptian raiding party from across the narrow gulf. Because of this danger, the military government in charge of Sinai decided after the October, 1973, war to ban any Israeli settlement in El Tur.

3 Art Works Stolen in Italy

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been commissioned from outside Italy.

The minister for the cultural patrimony said in his comment that the theft should prompt Parliament and the country to increase "indefinitely" the funds available for the protection of historic and artistic treasures.

According to official statistics, 10,952 works of art were stolen last year in 572 different criminal actions against museums, churches, excavations, sites and private collections. In 1973, 5,590 works were stolen in 385 thefts.

Some of the looted art works were recovered in several cases by paying ransom.

Italy's Central Institute for Art Restoration in Rome appealed to the Urbino thieves, over television and radio a few hours after the burglary was discovered, to handle the three paintings with utmost care.

The institute deplored the fact that the thieves had taken the three works from their frames, which were found in the gallery, and noted that the "Flagellation" was in particular danger.

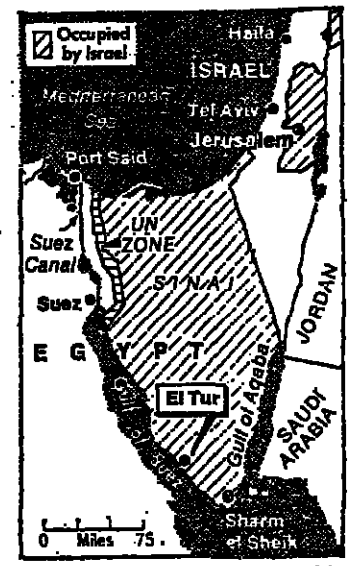
This celebrated work by Piero della Francesca (circa 1480-1492) is painted on a 23-by-32-inch wooden table. It was restored in the Rome institute in 1962 and in 1969. The other missing work, the "Madonna of Senigallia," 20 by 25 inches, was restored in Rome in 1953.

Raphael's "The Mute One" is called so because of a slight distortion at the mouth of the unknown woman that the young painter portrayed probably during his sojourn in Florence, from 1504 to 1508. The work is 25 by 37 inches.

The restoration institute here pleaded with the thieves: "Don't touch the colors, cover the paintings with velvet fabric and wrap them in the kind of plastic material that is used to keep ice cream cold; keep the paintings cool and dry."

Pera Premier Sworn In

LIMA, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—The army chief of staff, Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez, has been sworn in as premier and war minister of Peru under President Juan Velasco Alvarado, another general.



NYT.

once here creates a security problem for the authorities, since he would be easy prey for an Egyptian raiding party from across the narrow gulf. Because of this danger, the military government in charge of Sinai decided after the October, 1973, war to ban any Israeli settlement in El Tur.

The five Israeli families who had been living here as an experiment since 1971 agreed to go quietly. They all had a bad scare on the morning of Oct. 6, 1973, when the Egyptians launched their surprise attack. They were evacuated to Tel Aviv by the Israeli Army. When the fighting was over they returned, packed their belongings and moved out of El Tur.

But not Cobi, who is gaining a reputation as the stubbornest man in Israel or rather Egypt. He dug in his heels and refused to leave, arguing that he had a valid residence permit issued by the military government in February, 1971, that can be canceled only by mutual agreement or by order of Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, who was then commander in the area. Gen. Sharon, who is opposed to any kind of Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, is also an old friend of Cobi's.

As far as Cobi is concerned, "I can stay here forever," Cobi says.

Cobi has ignored several official notices ordering him to vacate El Tur and has refused, he says, a cash offer from the government to relocate.

Benefits Asked
Recently, he has lodged a suit demanding that he receive the same tax credits and other benefits that are extended to the residents of the development town that is under construction at Sharm el Sheikh. Samuel Tahir, a prominent lawyer who also is the leader of the rightist opposition and opposed to Israeli withdrawal, has agreed to take the case.

"Tamir will win it if anybody can," Cobi says.

Cobi believes that reasons other than security are behind the campaign to oust him from El Tur.

"Bureaucrats hate nonconformists," he says, "particularly Israeli bureaucrats. It drives them crazy when people insist on doing things their own way."

Although he admits that he is stubborn, 38-year-old Cobi insists that he is no hermit. "I like people and enjoy having company," he said. He is currently staying off loneliness with Ilana, a 22-year-old Israeli who was introduced as his housekeeper.

They make their home in a small but comfortable house near an old hotel that someone has dubbed "El Tur Hilton."

El Tur is a ghost town. Only a few Bedouin camp occasionally in the buff-colored buildings, most of which are roofless now and full of bats and birds' nests. Before the 1967 war, El Tur

was a thriving port with a permanent population of about 5,000. It served as a quarantine station for 20,000 Moslem pilgrims who passed through each year on their way to Mecca. The pilgrims—mostly from Egypt and other North African countries—came by ship from Suez and put in at El Tur on both legs of the journey to be immunized against various diseases that were prevalent in Saudi Arabia at the time of the annual Haj pilgrimage.

Cobi first came here in the 1958 Sinai campaign as a paratrooper fighting with the units that pushed down the east coast of the gulf to Sharm el Sheikh. He fell in love with El Tur then, but it was not until after June, 1967, when Israel seized the area, that he could leave his home in Zikhron Yaakov, near Haifa, and move here.

"I was bored in the north," he says. "It was all so dull and conventional. People don't realize it but Israel can be a very conventional place."

"Here, I have everything," he says, gesturing at the dilapidated buildings that make up his own private world. "Bright sun every day, fresh fish, great lobsters. Who says I'm crazy?"

Deadline Passes With 5 Entries In Tory Contest

LONDON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—The field for the Conservative party leadership contest remained at five when nominations for the second round closed at noon today, but it was generally viewed as a struggle between William Whitelaw and Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

Julian Amery, a former minister in the Foreign Office who had been a "possible" ruled himself out and condemned the "undignified and damaging scramble."

Mr. Amery, a son-in-law of former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, said the party's dignity and unity were being damaged.

This sentiment seemed to be shared by many party veterans who felt the new democratic rules for electing the Conservative leader—in contrast to the secretive consultations of the past—were laying the party open to ridicule and unsavory publicity.

The other candidates are former Agriculture Minister James Prior; John Peyton, a former transport minister, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, former solicitor-general and minister for trade and consumer affairs.

If Any of 15 Hunger Strikers Die

IRA Reportedly Threatens To Kill Two in Irish Cabinet

DUBLIN, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The outlawed Irish Republican Army reportedly has vowed to kill two members of Premier Liam Cosgrave's Cabinet if any of 15 imprisoned IRA men should die as the result of a hunger strike they have been conducting for more than a month.

Government sources who made the disclosure last night said police were taking the threat "extremely seriously" and had placed ministers under special guard.

The IRA tonight denied it threatened to assassinate two Cabinet ministers.

"The claim is a red herring designed to divert attention from the agonizing plight of Patrick Ward and his fellow hunger strikers," the IRA said in a statement.

Compromise Sought

There were indications that a compromise might be worked out to end the strike and resume the 28-day IRA cease-fire that broke down Jan. 16 in Britain and Northern Ireland.

However, the girlfriend of Mr. Ward, 31, said he was near death in the Curragh Military Hospital after fasting for 35 days. The other 14 men are in Portlaoise Prison, 55 miles south of Dublin.

No Cabinet members were singled out in the IRA warning, delivered in two separate messages about 10 days ago by delegations of Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen contacted by the IRA's extremist Provisional wing, government sources said.

A likely target would be Justice Minister Patrick Cosgrave, who refuses to grant IRA demands that the hunger strikers be recognized as political prisoners and granted special privileges.

The last Irish Cabinet member to be assassinated by the IRA was Justice Minister Kevin O'Higgins, who was shot down on his way to church in 1927.

Prison Visit

Mary Lawlor, Mr. Ward's girlfriend, visited Portlaoise Prison yesterday and spoke with the leader of the 140 IRA men jailed there.

She said she was told that the prisoners would be willing to discuss their other demands—and presumably end the hunger strike—if the government granted their request to be separated from nine non-IRA convicts at Portlaoise.

Another indication that a compromise could be reached came yesterday from Joseph Dunne, a local resident acting as a go-between in the dispute.

"I think there is room for common ground, that something can be ironed out," he said after seeing the IRA men. "They are ready to talk to authorities about their demands but they are sticking to them."

Meanwhile, a gunman burst into the Shankill Road headquarters of the Protestant West Belfast Union Defence Association today and shot and wounded West Belfast UDA leader Charles Smith in the abdomen and shoulder.

Mr. Smith, out of a hospital only two weeks after being wounded on Jan. 14 by a sniper, was not seriously wounded.

Police found the body of a Roman Catholic woman, shot twice through the head, on a street near the hospital.

Bight of Biafra Gets New Nigerian Name

LAGOS, Feb. 6 (AP).—The Nigerian government has renamed the Bight of Biafra—the stretch of Atlantic Ocean washing the western bulge of Africa—the Bight of Bonny.

Bonny is a leading town in the rich oilfields of Nigeria's Rivers State, and some of the bitterest fighting in Nigeria's 30-month war with former secessionist Biafra occurred there. The move is seen here as part of a campaign by Nigeria, ever since the war ended Jan. 15, 1970, to wipe out all traces of the name "Biafra."

A youth was seen limping away from a shore after he was shot in the leg.

Peru Closes Businesses

(Continued from Page 1)
martial attempt to destroy a revolution that never used force to kill anybody in six years, stated La Prensa, in a front-page editorial.

At the Plaza San Martin, an army officers' club was reduced to a black, smoke-stained shell. Bands of youths continued to day to loot stores. Wilder patrolmen still on strike, on higher-ranking police officers' police academy cadets were hand to help soldiers against vandals.

A youth was seen limping away from a shore after he was shot in the leg.

Reuters Office Closed
LIMA, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The military government of Peru today closed the Lima office of Reuters news service, charging the British agency with spreading false rumors about Lima civil disturbances. It also reported that some of the news agency's personnel were held in questioning.

Thai Parliament Elects a Speaker

BANGKOK, Feb. 6 (AP).—Thailand's new parliament elected a conservative former associate of ousted strongman Thanom Kittikachorn as speaker Thursday, dealing a surprise blow to a centrist alliance that had expected to form a government.

Sen. Pramoi, whose Democratic Party was the biggest among 23 minority winners in the Jan. 26 national election, said he still hoped to become premier. But it was clear the much of his support had been wooed away in 10 days of post-election politics.

Prasit Kanachanasit, 55, once time commerce minister under Marshal Thanom, took 161 votes for the speakership to win, outdistancing over the Democratic candidate with 108 and a Socialist list with 20.

Display of Brezhnev Letters Is Used to Counter Absence

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (NYT).—While ranking diplomats here have pondered the whereabouts of Leonid Brezhnev during the last six weeks, a hard-working Estonian milkmaid seems to have had little trouble striking up a correspondence with the Soviet leader.

Their exchange of letters was displayed prominently yesterday at the top of the front page of the official Communist party newspaper, Pravda. The milkmaid, Leida Peips, began by confessing that her "cherished dream came true" in being made a candidate or provisional member of the Communist party. She vowed to extract more milk from her cows at the Vilyandi state farm in Estonia.

Mr. Brezhnev, in reply, expressed "deep satisfaction" that the milkmaid had already fulfilled her five-year plan in 3 1/2 months and wished her and her comrades "good health, personal happiness and further labor successes for the good of our motherland."

Western diplomats see such letters as serving a serious Kremlin purpose: to keep Mr. Brezhnev's image honed before the Soviet public at a time when it is generally agreed that he has been absent because of illness.

Seen as Substitute

Pravda displayed at least nine such letters involving Mr. Brezhnev on its front pages since the beginning of the year, in what Western specialists feel is a clear substitute for public appearances. The device has been used before to keep the party chief's name visible while he is on vacation.

During the last five weeks, coal miners have written Mr. Brezhnev promising to boost their productivity, Mr. Brezhnev, in return, has complimented the achievements of construction workers in Moscow and Moldavia, factory and white-collar workers in Novosibirsk and the Vladimir region, even the crew of a Soviet nuclear submarine in the North Sea. The signatures have also appeared on open letters to Fidel Castro and a Congolese labor party figure, Marien Ngouabi.

A letter from Mr. Brezhnev to a Soviet public school was even offered several nights ago on the

Lisbon's Leftists Curbed for Visit By NATO Sailors

LISBON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—City officials today banned demonstrations here from tomorrow through next Wednesday, apparently to prevent clashes between leftists and about 6,000 foreign sailors expected in the Portuguese capital after a NATO anti-submarine exercise.

The Socialist and Communist parties, both members of the government coalition, have criticized the 10-day NATO exercise off the Portuguese coast.

Leftists have been distributed around Lisbon calling on people to demonstrate against the NATO sailors' arrival. The Communist party yesterday called for cancellation of the shore leave, which is to start tomorrow.

The Lisbon civil governor's office, in issuing the ban on demonstrations, gave no explanation.

Workers from 23 enterprises had planned to hold three downtown rallies tomorrow evening to protest unemployment. The Socialist party announced that it was postponing for a week the rally that it had scheduled for Lisbon's bullring tomorrow night.

Callaghan Arrives
LISBON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan arrived today for an official 24-hour visit, British material and technical aid, Anglo-Portuguese trade, East-West relations and Africa were to be discussion topics during his visit, which also is considered an indication of the British Labor government's backing for the Socialist party of Foreign Minister Mario Soares.

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London Crime Increase
LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Scotland Yard said today that crime in London hit a record last year with the most significant increase in juvenile delinquency. The annual report also said serious crime—murder, rape, burglary, robbery—rose by 16.4 per cent last year, to 413,516 cases.

MARVELOUS SIGHT—Paula Saraiva, 10, of Sao Paulo, Brazil, sees mother for first time after being fitted with special glasses in New York. Paula, born with 1 1/2-per-cent vision, is now able to read.

Called Press International.

مكتبة الشهاب

Innovative Programs Pressed

Youths Helping to Develop Education in Cuba

By Terri Shaw

HAVANA (WP)—Manuel Asuncion Domenech is one of the many revolutionary martyrs whose names are known to almost every Cuban.

Asuncion was one of the half-million Cubans—most of them teen-agers like himself—who were mobilized in 1961 to move to the countryside to teach peasants to read and write.

Like others, he lived with a peasant family, working in the fields in the daytime and teaching at night. The family he was assigned to lived in the Escambray Mountains, where there was still guerrilla activity against the 2-year-old government of Fidel Castro.

As the story is told now, the guerrillas came one night to the house where Asuncion lived and forced him and his middle-aged students to go away with them. The bodies of Asuncion and the peasants were found later, hanging from a tree.

Uniform With Patch

Today 7,500 teen-aged Cubans wear a uniform with a patch on the left shoulder bearing a picture of the young teacher and the words "Manuel Asuncion Domenech Pedagogical Detachment."

The teen-agers are both teachers and students, participating in a form of teacher-training that has helped Cuba to expand its school system faster than any other country in the Western Hemisphere, according to United Nations statistics.

Members of the "detachment," as it is generally called, are 10th-grade graduates who have committed themselves to teach junior high school while they attend senior high school. Then, after two more years of study at the university level, they will be qualified high-school teachers with five years' teaching experience, at age 21.

It was announced in January

that 7,400 10th-grade students had signed up to join next year's "detachment," and 800 more are expected to do so before the end of the school year in June.

The Asuncion detachment is one of the many innovative educational programs developed in Cuba during the 16 years since Fidel Castro took power.

Education is considered the right and duty of every Cuban citizen. From the day-care centers, where 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds learn political songs and stories, to the factories, where workers study college-level engineering courses on "company time," Cubans seem to be studying constantly.

Even at the Masorra Mental Hospital, near Havana's airport, six teachers patiently work to impart the standard primary school curriculum to 80 patients, most of them schizophrenics, with the hope that some will eventually be able to work outside the hospital.

Many of the Cubans interviewed during a three-week visit contrasted the educational opportunities available to their children with the difficulties they had experienced in finishing school.

Foreign observers here and abroad generally support the Cuban government's contention that its education system is the best in Latin America.

In a speech earlier this month at the inauguration of a large new teacher-training school outside Havana, Mr. Castro said that 99.5 per cent of the children of primary-school age attend school.

He added that 464,000 students attend secondary schools and 60,000 attend universities. According to government statistics, there were only 63,500 students in secondary school and 15,000 in universities before Mr. Castro took power.

All schools are free, as are

textbooks. Uniforms, pencils and paper are cheap. The 300,000 students in boarding schools around the country get free uniforms and food, and their families are allowed to use the students' ration coupons while the students are away.

At a refrigerator factory in Santa Clara, a provincial capital 150 miles southeast of Havana, workers who take university courses work six hours a day instead of eight.

Work and study are combined at every level. At Salvador Allende primary school in the housing project of Alamar, outside Havana, students spend two hours a day packing dried anise flowers into brown envelopes to be sold in drug stores.

The Allende school's workshop is a pilot program but most primary schools and day-care centers have vegetable gardens tended by the students.

On the high school level, students are expected to make a greater contribution to the country's economy. Students in the city are bused to farms in the countryside for six weeks of work every year.

In recent years the government has shifted its emphasis to the construction of what are called high schools in the countryside—boarding schools on state-run farms where students work in the fields three hours a day. The students provide most of the labor involved in running the farm.

To date, according to a Foreign Ministry official, 10 such junior high schools and three senior high schools have been constructed around the country. A recent article in the Cuban magazine Bohemia reported that there are 111 junior high schools in the countryside, six senior high schools, eight technical schools and three schools for student-teachers participating in the Asuncion detachment.



COMPLETELY FLIPPED—Eighteen skiers try to set a record for giant back flip at Ski Acres, Wash., championships for ski acrobatics. They didn't make it. The group was cut to 16 and was successful. The old record was an 8-man flip.

At 670,000 Miles an Hour

Fastest Stars Found Playing Celestial Tag

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP)—A game of tag seems to be going on between two stars that have been found circling each other at the fastest known speed in the universe and coming closer together than any others.

The stars move around each other at the speed of 670,000 miles an hour, completing a full orbit

of each other in fewer than eight hours. The stars follow eccentric paths that take them as far apart as 1.5 million miles and as close together as 173,000 miles—closer than the earth gets to its moon.

"These two stars come so close to each other that it's a mystery why they even exist," said Dr. Joseph Taylor of the University of Massachusetts, one of two astronomers who discovered the stars

last August. "Theorists do not understand why the stars' gravitational forces don't destroy one another at such close range."

A reason that the two stars apparently do not break up is their speed. The stars have been clocked moving away from each other at a tenth of 1 per cent of the speed of light, which is 670,000 miles an hour.

"That's 10 to 100 times normal stellar velocity," Dr. Taylor said. "They're right at the extreme edge of anything we know in the heavens."

15,000 Light Years Away

The stars lie in the northern constellation Aquila, which means eagle. They are about 15,000 light years from earth.

Besides their dazzling speed and closeness, both stars exhibit other bizarre behavior. They are tiny by stellar standards. Dr. Taylor thinks that both stars might be collapsed remnants of other stars, literally living a second life.

One is a pulsar, sending rhythmic pulses of radio energy 17 times a second. That makes it the second fastest of the 140 known pulsars.

Pulsars are believed to be no wider across than 10 miles. Their intense magnetic fields focus pulses of energy in our direction each time the star spins on its axis. Theorists believe that pulsars are the leftovers of the cores of giant stars that destroyed themselves in catastrophic explosions. The explosions blew away the atmosphere of the original stars, leaving behind stars so dense that a teaspoonful of pulsar matter would weigh 100 million tons.

Invisible Star

The other star of the pair has, so far, been invisible. Astronomers have tried to find it with radio telescopes, optical telescopes and gamma and X-ray instruments, to no avail.

Astronomers know that the second star is there because they can measure the effects it has on the pulsar. These effects are found in the pulsar's speed, its orbit and Doppler shift as it moves away from the invisible star.

"It's been invisible to every means we've tried," Dr. Taylor said. "So the other star could in fact be a black hole."

Black holes, in theory, are stars that have collapsed to objects so dense that they let no light energy escape. The gravitational forces that bind black holes together are so strong that they bend light and heat energy right back into themselves.

Malagasy Ends Crisis as Colonel Becomes Leader

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Feb. 6 (AP)—An 11-day government crisis in the Malagasy Republic ended yesterday when Col. Richard Ratsimanandrava took over as head of state and government.

The republic had been without a leader since Jan. 25, when the government of Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa fell because of tribal tension, armed forces unrest and personal rivalries that Gen. Ramanantsoa said could lead to civil war.

Col. Ratsimanandrava, minister of local affairs in the former government, is considered a tough disciplinarian and a staunch Socialist.

In a radio address, he announced he would take the Ministries of Defense and Planning, and named a 10-man cabinet, including seven military officers.

Madagascar, a 230,000-square-mile island off the southeast coast of Africa, was a French colony until 1958, when it was proclaimed the Malagasy Republic. It has a population of 7.6 million.

Swiss-Chinese Air Link

HONG KONG, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Swissair will inaugurate a new route linking China with Switzerland, April 6, the airline's Hong Kong office said.

Obituaries

Charles Masson, 60, Owner Of Leading N.Y. Restaurant

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT)—Charles Masson, 60, the owner of La Grenouille, widely regarded as one of the best French restaurants in the United States, died Tuesday of cancer at his home in Manhattan.

Mr. Masson belonged to that aristocracy of New York restaurateurs who could trace their professional lineage to the arrival here in 1939 of Henri Soule, who was the most dynamic force in the history of French cuisine in America. Soule created the restaurant of the French government's pavilion at the World's Fair that year.

As a child, Mr. Masson helped his mother in the kitchen of the family hotel in the town of Belvoir, in eastern France, where he was born in May, 1916.

Subsequently, he was apprenticed to a pastry cook, but later he switched to work in the dining room because the pay was better. In 1939, he joined Soule and in World War II he served with the U.S. Army as a mess sergeant in Hawaii. He remained with Soule until 1950, when he left to open a restaurant in the Berkshires called Les Pyrénées.

He remained there for three years and then assumed culinary supervision of the ocean liner, the Independence. "Sailing was one of his foremost interests and on numerous occasions he took part in long ocean voyages and races under sail."

Mr. Masson's family said that La Grenouille would continue to be operated under family supervision.

Sir Keith Park

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Park, 82, who commanded Royal Air Force fighter squadrons

in the Battle of Britain, died today.

Sir Keith joined the British Royal Flying Corps during World War I, and in 1937 became aide-de-camp to King George V. On the outbreak of World War II, he was made commander of a fighter group charged with defense of London.

After his successful defense of London, for which he was knighted, Sir Keith's fighters covered the Dunkirk withdrawal. He later commanded the defense of Malta and, at the end of the war, he was made commander in chief of Allied air forces in Southeast Asia.

Howard Hill

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 6 (AP)—Howard Hill, 76, one of the world's top archers, died yesterday. He won 199 consecutive field-archery tournaments and was the first white hunter to kill an elephant with bow and arrow.

New Paint Job At Eiffel Tower

PARIS, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—The Eiffel Tower will get a new coat of paint—52 tons of it—starting this spring.

A team of 30 painters will take three years to do the job, working down 1,590 feet from the tip to the base.

The tower, which gets a fresh coat of paint every seven years, will again be painted chestnut-brown, tower officials said.

Rhodesian Who Had Exposed Sanction-Evasion Flees Jail

By Charles Mohr

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 6 (NYT)—Kenneth McIntosh, a bank employee sentenced in October to 16 years in prison for revealing some of the methods by which Rhodesia circumvents international economic sanctions, has escaped.

Mr. McIntosh, 36, was assisted in his escape by Peter Spencer, a prison warden, who arrived in London yesterday, the Associated Press reported. Mr. McIntosh, he said, was in Lisbon trying to raise money to pay off his accomplices who, besides Mr. Spencer, included bribed prison officials and airport security men.

This former self-governing British colony unilaterally declared independence in 1965 to stop British pressure for a new constitution that would force its 270,000 whites to share political power with almost 5.5 million blacks. After the declaration of independence, the United Nations imposed economic sanctions on Rhodesia, but they have been widely ignored by South Africa, Portugal, Japan and Asian businesses and the United States.

Considerable Success

Evasion sanctions has become a major concern of the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith and it has had considerable success at it. To preserve the Rhodesian economy, the government has also had to impose severe restrictions on the movement of foreign exchange.

Mr. McIntosh, an official of a commercial bank, was charged with having found loopholes that allowed him to move large amounts of foreign exchange into and out of the country. A public prosecutor said that this resulted in a profit of at least \$33,000 to Mr. McIntosh.

To protect himself against a criminal charge on those grounds, Mr. McIntosh apparently sent out of the country photocopies of documents showing how European companies had contrived to evade sanctions in financing expansion for a Rhodesian steel plant.

Desperate Trouble

The documents were sent to his sister, Mrs. Hazel Meddrie, in Aberdeen, Scotland. In a subsequent interview, she said that her brother had asked her to turn them over to the Sunday Times of London if he ever fell into "desperate trouble."

In April of last year, Mr. McIntosh was sentenced to five years in prison for obtaining documents. His attorney went to Britain and, according to the Sunday Times, suggested that if the documents were not printed

Food Poisoning On Flight Linked To Ailing Cook

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 6 (AP)—Danish health authorities said today that an Anchorage, Alaska, cook with boils on his finger probably caused the infection, Danish ham and the subsequent food poisoning of 144 Japanese on a charter flight to Copenhagen Monday.

The statement was made by the laboratories of the Danish Serum Institute following a change of information with U.S. health authorities, who said yesterday that mishandling of canned Danish ham in Alaska was the apparent cause of the physiological food poisoning.

Dr. Knud Gaarslev of the Serum Institute said it had tentatively established that bacteria found in the ham omelet and in the patients he hospitalized in Copenhagen were the same as those found in the ham omelets put on the Japan Air Lines flight at a change.

But he said definitive proof would not be available for a week or two until after a cultivation and exchange staphylococci isolated in Copenhagen and in Anchorage.

In addition, he said, his information indicated that all the food was prepared, the platters had not been kept in "appropriate" conditions while awaiting transfer to the flight.

Tobacco Ads Banned

OSLO, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—Tobacco advertising on posters and in newspapers or other publications is to be banned in Norway, a health official said today. Advertisements in newspapers or other publications came from July and on posters from next January.

U.S. Moslem Says Faisal Pledged Funds for a Mosque in Hollywood

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (WP)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has given his personal commitment of financial aid for the proposed construction of a \$2.5-million mosque in Hollywood, according to an Islamic leader here.

The mosque, to be built on land overlooking the Hollywood Freeway, would serve about 1,000 families in the Islamic Foundation of Southern California as well as thousands of other non-member Moslems in the area.

Muhammad el-Biall, the foundation's director, recently returned from a Middle East trip that included his first pilgrimage to Mecca.

During an audience with King Faisal, Mr. Biall presented plans for the mosque and got the response, "God willing, we shall help." Fellow delegates to the World Muslim League then meeting in Mecca told Mr. Biall that King Faisal's response was the equivalent of a firm commitment.

The foundation has about \$500,000 in money and pledges from its own members toward the building of the mosque, the first in the Western United States.

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NEW ORLEANS	D.F.1,590	D.F.1,888	D.F.1,534
HOUSTON	D.F.1,669	D.F.1,993	D.F.1,639
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MIAMI	Lit. 330,100	Lit. 400,100	Lit. 309,500
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هكذا من الشغل

Obituaries

son. 60.

N.Y. Res.

Paris Theater

'La Célestine'

In Revival:

Play Survives

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The Célestine has just entered the repertoire of the Comédie Française.

It is an extraordinary play, and has an extraordinary history, but its current revival does it justice, though it survives. At the Marigny, wrong-headed direction and awkward acting can not obscure its grandeur.

Its author is unknown and, one suspects, it may have been a folk story that grew with retelling.

The 11-act version of which Pierre Laville's text is an adaptation is credited to Fernando de Rojas and was published in 1601.

Entirely dialogue—minus stage directions and division of scenes—it was read as a novel and enjoyed wide popularity in Spanish and in translation in Latin, Italian, English and French.

Many dramatists drew from its incidents and characters, but its theatrical presentation—because of its blasphemous and Rabelaisian flavor—was long postponed.

Paul Achard's version—with Marcelle Gérald as the wonderfully wicked, old procuress—was success in Paris 20 years ago.

Then Anouilh promised André Barsacq a treatment of its theme and abandoned the project.

Joan Littlewood staged it at the Theatre Workshop in London's East End, and Phyllis Barlow's excellent presentation is available in the Everyman Library.

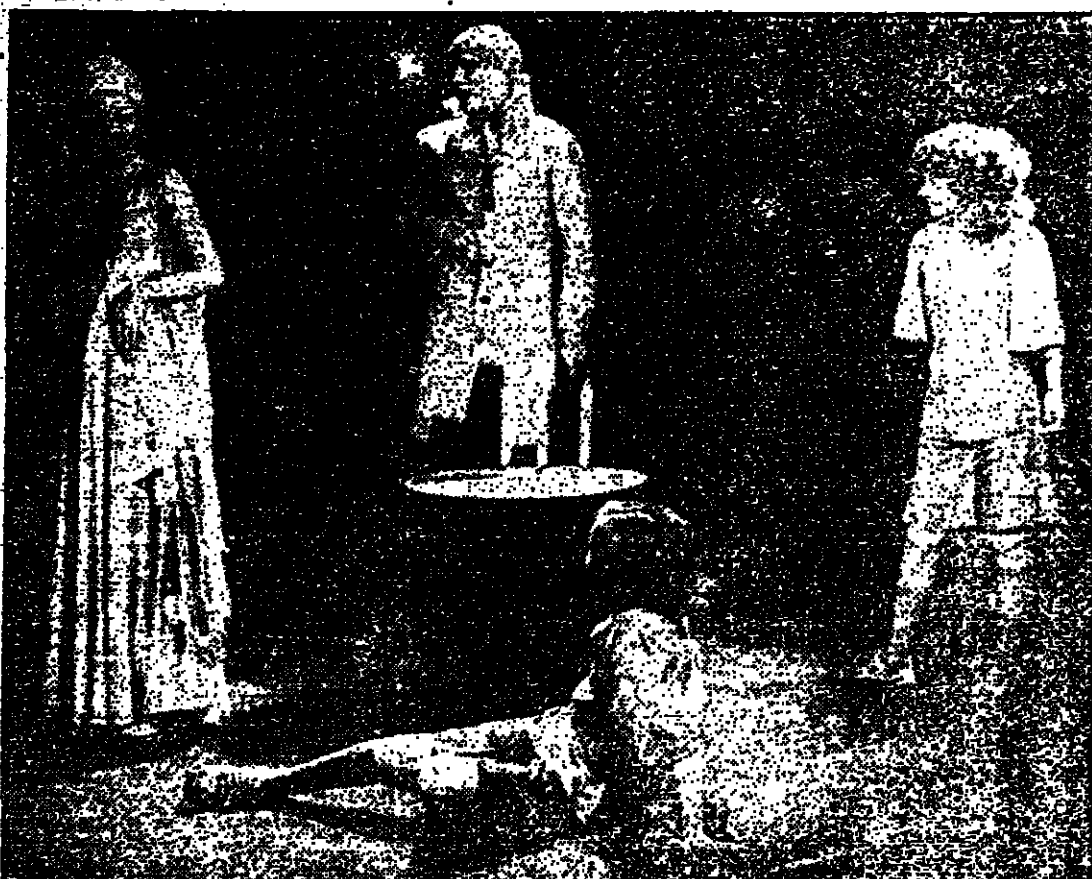
'La Célestine' presents a rich and gaudy tapestry of Renaissance life and mores. Calisto, a young nobleman, has fallen hopelessly in love with Melite, a beautiful mistress, who scorns him at their first meeting.

Mad with desire, he raves to his conniving servant, Sempronio, who places the matter in the hands of La Célestine, a notorious go-between, who can repair lost virginity and outwit the shrewdest guardians.

With her customary cunning she manipulates the seduction, though all who play a part in it suffer horrible ends.

La Célestine is a figure of heroic proportions. She dominates everything that happens, including the events that transpire after her murder. She is a creature as vivid and commanding as Falstaff, with similar robust sexuality.

Ever about the devil's business, she has satanic perverseness. A few whispers and she has bagged the most elusive victim. There is splendor to her ruthlessness. She makes mockery of the ideals that Don Quixote sought to defend.



Valia Boulay, left, and Féodor Atkine with children in "La Savane."

There is a diabolical beauty to this smashing portrait and sardonic humor in its drawing. At the Comédie Française, alas, the role and the play are heavily veiled and can only be distinguished in faint outline. Pierre Laville's adaptation has added a ragged beggar as a sinister commentator to smooth the continuity, an acceptable innovation. He has kept the bawdy jesting in modern colloquialisms and much of the sly wisdom and irony of the Spanish classic as well as occasional lyric outbursts.

But Marcel Maréchal has, for reasons unknown, put it in a Brechtian setting to which it is utterly unsuited. A strutting players' wagon is wheeled on and off to function as a sometimes performing platform, needlessly slowing the action, and the orchard, the trysting place of the young couple, is just a curtain of streamers. Denise Gence has evidently mistaken La Célestine for Mother Courage and acts accordingly, while the bellowing, braying and ear-piercing shrieks of the supporting company suggest that they are graduates not of the Conservatoire but refugees from the Living Theater.

At the Galie Montparnasse, that charming bandbox of a theater, Robert Hirsch and Danielle Delorme are playing two one-act works by Victor Halm, a young dramatist of promise. The first of these, "L'Abime,"

in which a Lorelei of the Alps lures an unwary mountain climber to his doom and then awaits fresh prey, is an extended sketch. It is overwritten and too long, but its flaws are neatly camouflaged in the present performance. The actors invest it with crisp comic caricature and make theater of it. But Halm's gift is for realistic situations rather than absurdist fantasy, as his second offering proves.

This play, "La Visite"—is a gripping melodrama, in miniature, in the form of a Grand Guignol shocker but of finer quality and of more searching aim. A madman invades the office of a woman psychiatrist after

hours and, having at first aroused her curiosity, holds her captive until he has destroyed her image of herself and nearly driven her insane. Halm has written the play brilliantly, contrasting the woman's crumbling faith in herself with the man's mounting fury. Hirsch and Miss Delorme achieve an intense theatrical tour de force. "La Visite" is certain to be seen far and wide. It has already been translated for German theater, and an English translation is in preparation.

"La Savane" by Ray Bradbury (at the Théâtre de la Plaine) is another play that will hold you rapt. Its warning has been voiced before but Bradbury has framed his message imaginatively.

We are flashed forward to 2011, by which time man will have become such a slave of his inventions that psychiatrists will double as machine repairmen. But the human element, twisted by the ordeal, survives to sow dreadful vengeance. This science-fiction tragedy is crowded with provocative speculations and possesses unusual theatrical power. François Dupeyron's inventive direction and Féodor Atkine and Valia Boulay as the anxiety-ridden parents of tomorrow cause it to tick with time-bomb urgency. It is one of the season's most interesting and original offerings.

Pottery Found in S.C. May Be From Mayans

MYRTLE BEACH, S.C., Feb. 6 (UPI).—Strains of the Mayan Indian civilization apparently reached the South Carolina coast several thousand years ago, on the evidence of artifacts unearthed at two mound sites by a professor at the coastal branch of the University of South Carolina.

Dr. Reinhold Engelmeier and his students think the pottery samples found at two archaeological digs near Georgetown may be 4,500 years old and traceable to the Mayan culture known in Mexico and Central America.

'Horrendous' Adventure of Hughes Biography

By Les Brown

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The making of a television biography of Howard R. Hughes, broadcast on ABC-TV last night, was described by its producer as a "horrendous" adventure that began with legal attempts to halt the production and ended with deletions of material unflattering to Hughes.

Between the start and the finish came numerous obstacles and "harassments," according to Ron Lyon, an independent producer associated with 20th Century-Fox Television. As a result, what was intended to be a balanced portrait of the reclusive billionaire was turned into "a sort of whimsical tribute to Mr. Hughes, lacking the dark side which shows his power," Lyon said.

The film is entitled "In Search of Howard Hughes—An Unauthorized Biography." Because of the deletions made, the film's writer, Al Ramrus, asked that his name be removed from the credits.

Ramrus Comments

Reached by telephone in Hollywood yesterday, Ramrus said, "I was hired to do documentary journalism and not PR work for Howard Hughes."

He said he had been writing nonfiction for television for 20 years, including a period with Mike Wallace at CBS News, "but I have never seen anything like the fear that rose up around here over the Hughes film."

Ramrus said the cuts—which included an entire interview with Hank Greenspan, publisher of the Las Vegas Sun, who is a fierce critic of Hughes—had been made at the behest of the "errors and omissions people" at the studio.

"Errors and omissions" refers to a kind of insurance all U.S. programs are required to have, since it indemnifies the studio and the network against lawsuits for libel or invasion of privacy.

Attorneys for the insurance company therefore have the right to screen all films to determine whether they contain material that might result in legal action. When there are problems, they

Rome Music Academy Admits First Women

ROME, Feb. 6 (A*).—Women have been elected for the first time to 400-year-old St. Cecilia's Academy, Italy's most prestigious musical institution.

Violinist Pina Carmirelli and pianist Ornella Puiti Santoliquido were accepted for membership by 50 male academicians. They were among eight new members of the academy, which was founded by the papacy in 1566.



Howard Hughes in 1936 in the cockpit of his plane, Flying Laboratory, then the fastest of its type.

make recommendations that would make the work insurable. Lyon's film on Howard Hughes received its insurance from Pacific Indemnity after the producer complied with the recommendations of its legal representative, Francesca De La Flor.

Among the deletions she requested was a sequence with Hughes on the witness stand before the Brewster Committee during the 1947 Senate investigation of wartime contracts.

While she did not recommend the elimination of the entire interview with Greenspan but only his most critical remarks and allegations, Lyon said he had decided not to salvage any of it because what remained was "a distortion."

Legal Comment

On the telephone, Miss De La Flor said the cuts were not her decision but only her recommendation and pointed out that the practice was not unusual. "When a TV program is done about a living person, we want to be sure we don't defame him or invade his privacy."

She was reluctant to discuss the matter further.

Lyon said that just before the film was begun, lawyers for Hughes attempted to block it by advising 20th Century-Fox that

Rossmont Productions owns Hughes' story, likeness and image. Rossmont Productions is owned by Hughes.

An executive of the studio, who asked not to be identified, confirmed that this had occurred

but said it had not been taken seriously. After that, Lyon said, his attempt to produce the film was a race against maneuvers by representatives of Hughes. When he wanted to lease old newsreel footage from Fox Movietone News

in Hollywood, all that remained were clips of Hughes smiling and waving, which he found worthless. Close to 20,000 feet of other film, representing highlights of his public life, were missing.

Lyon said he raced to New York where negatives of Fox Movietone News newsreels were stored, and there he was able to obtain much of what he needed. But within days, he was advised by Hughes' attorneys that all the newsreel negatives concerning Hughes had been purchased by the billionaire.

Although they claimed the right to deny Lyon the use of the newsreels, his transaction occurred one day before Hughes' purchase and he was able to proceed.

Although disappointed that the concept of his film had been changed by the deletions ordered, Lyon said, "I make little shows. I'm not a crusader."

Bob Shanks, the ABC-TV executive in charge of "Wide World of Entertainment," the late-night showcase on which the documentary was presented, said the network had supported Lyon in his ordeal, to the degree possible.

He said the network was not disappointed with the result. "We didn't really want journalism here, but rather an entertainment show with some juicy gossip-column things. On the other hand, we didn't want to cop out on it and let someone kill it," he said.

SHARPS & FLATS

Stan Kenton and his orchestra, touring Britain, will be in Hemel Hempstead Feb. 8 at the Pavilion; in Oakengates Feb. 9 at the Town Hall; in Manchester Feb. 10 at the Broadway Club; in Birmingham Feb. 11 at the Town Hall; in Bournemouth Feb. 12 at the Winter Gardens and in Wakefield Feb. 13 at the Theatre Club.

LONDON—Linda Lewis and Partridge will be the featured attractions at Ronnie Scott's starting Feb. 10, replacing the Zoot Sims quartet.

GENEVA—Chris Barber and his jazz band will give a concert at the Victoria Hall Feb. 10 at 8 p.m.

The rock groups Status Quo and Tea and Husker, touring Switzerland, will be in Winterthur Feb. 8 at the Rueschhalle at 7 p.m. and the following night in Zofingen at the Mehrzweckhalle at 5 p.m.

The Mahavishnu Orchestra will be in Lausanne Feb. 11 at the Théâtre de Beaulieu at 8 p.m. and in Paris on Feb. 12 and 13 at the Salle Pleyel at 9 p.m.

PARIS—French singer Serge Lama has been held over at the Palais des Congrès (Porte Maillot) for three extra performances: Feb. 7 and 8 at 9 p.m. and Feb. 9 at 3 and 9 p.m. There will be a folk song festival at the Olympia Feb. 9 at 6 p.m., featuring Jack Treece and the New Blue Grass Connection. Saxman Dexter Gordon is appearing nightly at the Club St. Germain (Bilboquet).

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at the Altavista Sala de Fiesta.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Boogie Woogie" by Stevie Wonder, and in Britain, "January" by Pilot.

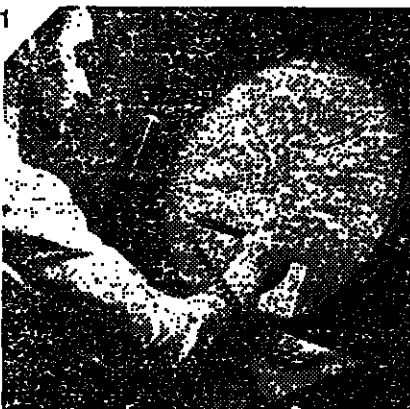
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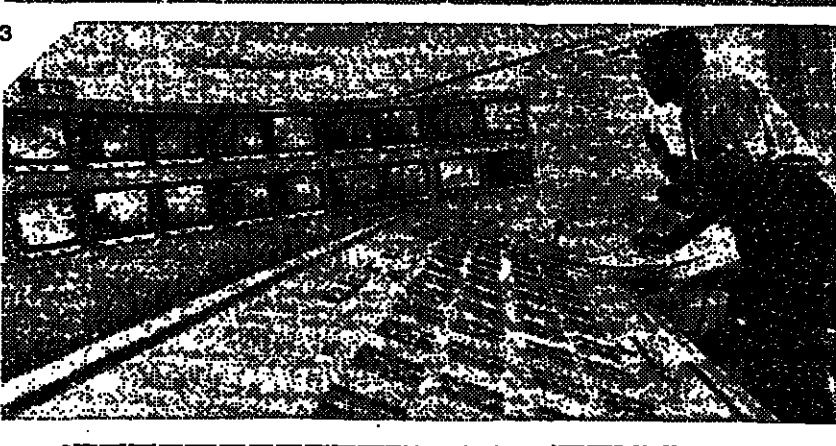
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12-11

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Merchandising Death

The possibility that the United States will lift its embargo on the sale of arms to Pakistan has flustered the doves (which have their own population of hawks) in New Delhi; the congressionally imposed embargo on armaments for Turkey has upset Ankara. In the Middle East, sales of military materials by the United States and the Soviet Union, the United States and France cut across all manner of boundaries and have produced a fine confusion, and even in Europe the competition between America and France for the NATO aircraft market has set up its own tensions. The "merchants of death," to extract a phrase from the 1930s, are contributing in many ways to the explosive potentials of a shifting international scene.

Before World War II, the merchants of death were largely private corporations, who did their own research, manufacturing and selling with a rather thorough disregard for the uses to which their weapons were put and the flags under which they were carried into battle. They were simply merchants, and their symbol might have been a huge Krupp gun, proudly displayed at an international exposition along with the other arts and crafts exhibited there. This gave a social implication to attacks on the international arms trade that was particularly emphasized in the movement toward American neutrality legislation, just as the great storm of Hitler's war was about to break on the world.

This element persists in arguments over sales or gifts of armaments abroad; the "military-industrial complex" is the current phrase, and the fact that weapons can bring private and national profit gives the words

a salutary sting. But in World War II, most of the democracies regretted that, with the war machines of Germany and Japan dominating both ends of the earth, they had not patronized the merchants of death earlier and more efficiently; it became clear that it was not who sold the weapons but who employed them, and for what ends, that really mattered.

So the arms trade passed under the control of governments, even though the makers and the military establishments were to have powerful voices within those governments. Yet again the question of the morality and good sense of the arms trade is in question. To supply arms to one side in a dispute is to offend the other side, to prolong or to create hostilities. On the other hand, withholding arms may not only open a market to the competition, but leave a friend exposed to attacks with weapons supplied by that competition.

There are thus no easier answers to the merchandising of death than when those simplifications were put forward 40 years ago. When President Truman proposed his policy for the support of Greece and Turkey after World War II, few considered it possible that those nations would be at one another's throats within a generation; nor did it ever seem possible in the 1950s that India would be receiving military aid from the Soviet Union, while a shrunken Pakistan would have turned to Peking. If there is any hope for an end to arms sales, it must lie in the same area where the hopes for concluding the arms race between the superpowers rest: that is, in agreement for controls between those superpowers. And such agreement cannot come too soon.

Oil Price Floor...

Secretary Kissinger's proposal to put an agreed, long-term floor under the price at which imported petroleum is sold within the domestic markets of the main industrial nations is an essential step if dependence on the oil cartel is to be gradually reduced.

While conservation is the quickest way to lower the staggering bill for oil imports, now that prices have been quintupled since 1973, the medium and long-term solution can only be found in a massive increase in domestic output of other forms of energy, conventional and unconventional. Even if all wasteful uses can be eliminated, future economic well-being will still demand a steady supply of energy.

The hundreds of billions of dollars of investment required for offshore oil, coal, nuclear power and, later, in such new technologies as synthetic oil and gas, solar and geothermal energy, and hydrogen fusion will not be forthcoming without insurance against future "dumping" of low-cost oil in

the American, West European and Japanese markets. Special development subsidies and protective arrangements will be required, in any event. Joint investment programs among the United States, Japan and European countries to foster such development of unconventional energy sources will help strengthen solidarity of the oil-consuming nations.

Paradoxically, the "common floor price" Mr. Kissinger proposes, by bringing in new supplies of energy, should help bring down the high cartel price in world markets. With a basic change in the supply-demand relationship, Persian Gulf oil could be sold for far lower prices than the \$10.50 a barrel it now commands. But new energy sources within the industrial countries may have to be sold at the equivalent of \$7 or \$8 a barrel to justify the huge investments now needed. Many methods can be used—when the time comes—to protect those investments as long as guarantees are given now that protection will be provided.

...And Why It Helps

The simplest device would be a variable levy, similar to that used by the Common Market's agricultural program. Imported oil, whatever its price in world markets, would then pay an adjustable tariff that would lift its price above the floor level. Some countries may prefer to protect investments by means of subsidies, others public financing, tax concessions, import quotas, allocation systems and other methods separately or in combination. Each member of the 16-nation International Energy Agency, under Mr. Kissinger's proposal, would be free to choose its own methods.

The oil producers will be confronted with a choice, if the importing countries adopt this approach and initiate the huge development program that is contemplated. They can maintain their high prices for the time being, progressively reducing production beyond the 25 per cent restriction already in effect, and risk a dramatic break in prices when the program of alternative sources begins to pay off. Or they can negotiate now for long-term contracts at a more moderate price that will provide stable income for development programs.

In the latter event, Mr. Kissinger proposes a conciliatory solution for the producer-consumer negotiation he now foresees. His five-point agenda for this dialogue involves aid to the oil-producing countries in investing their earnings in the industrial world; coordination of domestic investment by the consumer nations to retain control of crucial sectors of their economies; assistance to the oil-producing countries in industrializing at home; joint consumer-producer country programs of aid to the developing nations; and long-term guarantees of supply.

The attraction of the Kissinger plan is that it meets the European and Japanese desire for accommodation with the oil-producing countries on a fair basis, but does not depend on their agreement for implementation. In fact, the likelihood is that only as the industrial nations proceed to make themselves visibly less dependent on the oil cartel—and alter the world supply-demand relationship for energy—will the oil-producing countries begin to negotiate seriously for a settlement in the common interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bleak Outlook for Cyprus

Every strand of Cyprus hope now lies hopelessly tangled—and the knots grow daily, meshing the eastern Mediterranean and NATO's most feeble flank. Congress thought that by axing military aid it could bring Ankara to a negotiating table. On the contrary, and predictably, Turkey has lately refused to attend the only international ne-

gotiations going—Mr. Kissinger's long-delayed Brussels initiative. Meanwhile, on the island itself, President Makarios sees a "long struggle," the quiet Clerides explorations get nowhere, and Mr. Denktash boasts of slipping ahead with a "confederation," otherwise partition. Things have seldom looked so bleak.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

LONDON—The morning papers here this morning, while not all in agreement about the Boer War, are certainly all in agreement that everything is not as it should be. There is strong opposition to the war at home, in the colonies and certainly abroad. The military campaign is not going as well as expected and the South African population seems to be backing their government more than the British population is backing theirs.

Fifty Years Ago

FOURHUNDRED N.Y.—An overwhelming majority of Vassar students, even those who don't smoke, want more lenient rules governing smoking, it was revealed when tabulation of a referendum was completed today. The girls even went further and said they thought that the college should set aside a special place on the campus for those who wanted to smoke, and this way both the smokers and nonsmokers would be served.



'Hurry It Up! Don't You Know There's a War On?'

A Successful Operation

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Last December, just before it recessed, Congress put a ceiling of \$275 million on military aid for Cambodia in the current fiscal year. The act used unusually firm language, prohibiting spending beyond the ceiling for "any operation, project or program of any kind, or for providing any goods, supplies, materials, equipment, services, personnel or advisers."

Six weeks later, the administration is back asking for more: an additional \$223 million in military aid for Cambodia. Almost as much as the amount just fixed by Congress for the whole year.

And although the figure is not yet generally known, the administration wants another \$425 million in military aid for the next fiscal year, starting July 1.

Philip Habib, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, told a House Appropriations subcommittee the other day that the added money was essential to save the Lon Nol regime in Cambodia, and with it American credibility. "The world is watching to see what we do in Cambodia," he said.

Good Witness

Habib is a skillful and experienced diplomat, and he made a good witness. But his case for more aid—the argument of military need and U.S. credibility—can be convincing only if one is oblivious to very recent history. It is crucial to look at the record: The record of American words and action, and the results in Cambodia.

The Words: Over U.S. involvement in Cambodia began with the "incursion" announced by President Nixon on April 30, 1970. Nixon said his purpose was not to "expand the war into Cambodia" but to hit North Vietnamese sanctuaries. If he had not acted, he said, "the credibility of the United States would be destroyed," and we would seem "like a pitiful, helpless giant."

On June 30, 1970, Nixon pronounced the incursion "the most successful operation of this long and difficult war." He gave assurance that the United States was not undertaking a long-term military role in Cambodia. After July 1, he said, the only American military activity in Cambodia would be "air missions" against the Vietnamese Communists' movement of men and supplies—and then only when necessary to protect "the lives and security of our forces in South Vietnam."

On June 30 Nixon repeated that assurance. He added that there would be "no U.S. advisers with Cambodian units." And, finally, he said the U.S. would give military aid to Cambodia "in the form of small arms and relatively unsophisticated equipment."

In a television interview the next day, July 1, 1970, Nixon spoke of what the incursion had done for Cambodia. "Cambodia's chances of surviving as a neutral country are infinitely better," he said, "than they were on April 30."

The Actions: American military activity in Cambodia after July 1, 1970, was not limited to air missions against Vietnamese forces, or limited to the purpose of protecting U.S. troops in South Vietnam. There was a massive intervention from

the air in the Cambodian civil war—bombing that continued after all American forces left Vietnam in 1973, until Congress stopped it.

Aid was not limited to "small arms and relatively unsophisticated equipment," nor were military advisers kept out. Congress eventually legislated a ban on advisers, but current reports from Cambodia make plain that American diplomats and others still play a critical role in advising, if not directing, Lon Nol's tactics.

The United States has spent nearly \$7 billion thus far on bombs in aid to Cambodia: more than 250,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Cambodia, and at the known rates for the Indochina air war that would have cost roughly \$5 billion. And aid to Lon Nol has totaled \$1.85 billion to date.

The Results: The civil war has raged on for five more years, with human results that are heart-rending even by the standards of war in Indochina. Some 700,000 Cambodians have been killed or wounded. That is 10 per cent of the population:

The equivalent in the United States of 20 million casualties. According to estimates by the Senate Refugee Subcommittee, 3,389,000 Cambodians have been made homeless by the war. That is nearly half the population.

Corrupted

As for the Lon Nol regime, its chances of survival have never been worse than they are now, after five years of American assistance. It is a government without political will, corrupted almost to the point of disintegration, hanging on in Phnom Penh and a few other towns only because of American subvention.

Can anyone who looks at that record believe that American intervention has helped the people of Cambodia? Would more intervention be likely to bring them peace, or political stability to Asia? Yet these are the arguments that Congress is being asked to accept, just a month or two after setting a limit to the tragedy of American intervention in Cambodia.

The operation was "most successful," but the patient is dying.

China and the Superpowers

By O. Edmund Clubb

NEW YORK—Addressing the fourth National People's Congress at Peking on Jan. 13, Premier Chou En-lai repeated various foreign affairs themes that he had voiced at the 10th Chinese Communist party Congress of August, 1973.

He scoffed, as before, at the durability of détente, and held that the "three conditions" of the two superpowers "is bound to lead to world war some day." The "some day" by itself was evidence enough that Mr. Chou could adduce no conclusive reason for immediate alarm. Over the years, in fact, there have been variations of the war theme:

Letters

U.S. Intervention

After reading Nelson Rockefeller's "warning" (JETT, Jan. 31) to the American people that if South Vietnam falls "the blame for the military conquest of that government lies with the United States," I question his intelligence perspective rather than his financial one, as Congress did before his confirmation. Are American politicians arrogant enough to yet believe that our intervention brings cure to universal strife... or, indeed, that the absence of this intervention brings down the walls of Jericho?

In the past 20 years, is there one example of lasting resolution as a result of U.S. Big Brotherism? Perhaps we should poll those in Chile, the Middle East and all of Asia to find out.

RONA ABBOTT.

Amsterdam.

How You Slice It

The policy of the small steps... Is this not what they used to call the policy of the small cuts, or salami tactics? And Kissinger is trying to sell that to the Israelis?

BERTHOLD WYLER.

Geneva.

For one thing, before the shift in line at the 10th party Congress, Peking had been regularly and solemnly informing foreign visitors that the Soviet Union was about to attack the People's Republic of China.

Of late, however, Peking has been courting the favor of its "industrial world"—the industrialized states other than the United States and the Soviet Union—and now, as in 1973, Mr. Chou undertook to alienate that world from the Soviet Union by warning that Moscow "makes a feint to the East while attacking in the West."

But those are Maoisms, voiced rhetorically, chiefly revealing Peking's stratagem of endeavoring to maneuver its principal enemies into a war of mutual destruction to China's political profit. Mr. Chou once more voiced Peking's standing criticism of the Soviet leadership, reiterating well-worn charges regarding the Sino-Soviet border dispute, but he spoke less stridently than in 1973.

Although China may hold back from any major détente with the Soviet Union until Chairman Mao Tse-tung dies, probably it will not undertake any adventurous challenge against the Soviet superpower in the interim.

Our chief interest naturally focuses on Mr. Chou's references to the United States. The Premier professed to see some improvement in Sino-American relations in the last three years—and that improvement is truly not difficult to perceive—but he nevertheless remarked on the existence of "fundamental differences" between the two states.

It was noteworthy that he linked future improvement in relations to carrying out "in earnest" the principles of the Sino-American Shanghai communiqué of 1972 at the time of Richard Nixon's visit—and his meaning could have been broad.

But, even more significantly, where Mr. Chou in 1973 had spoken of domestic difficulties

Spain-I The Winds of Change

By James Goldsborough

MADRID—Spanish eyes are turned toward the Portuguese border to watch with fascination what many regard as a rehearsal for what will soon be happening in Spain. With the end of the Franco regime approaching, political maneuvering already has begun.

"Portugal is extremely important for us," says Prof. Enrique Tierno Galvan, leader of the legal Popular Socialist Party (PSP). "It's things turn out there, it will be good for our [the opposition's] image. If not, it will be harder. But the Portuguese were unprepared. We are prepared."

As is customary with members of the opposition, Prof. Tierno was told that his name would be withheld if he wanted. "Use it, use it," he said. "We must come out of clandestinity here. The government must learn to accept us. It must either put us in jail or let us speak."

The preparation Prof. Tierno referred to was the establishment of the Junta Democrática last summer when Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, was hospitalized for two months. The junta, which includes the PSP, the Communist party and a few centrist groups, is active, clandestinely, throughout Spain, though several of its leaders have been arrested. Its program calls for national reconciliation and free elections in the post-Franco period.

The junta's main weakness is that it has not been able to rally the main Christian Democratic and centrist groups to its side. Soon after the junta's founding, a rival group called the Conferencia Democrática, which is more or less tolerated by the regime, was formed which includes such centrist and Christian Democratic figures as Joaquín Ruiz-Giménez and José María Gil-Robles. The Conferencia is now trying to rally support from the main Socialist party, the Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), led by Felipe Gonzalez, a 33-year-old Seville lawyer.

Many here believe that 1975 will be the transition for Spain, though there is disagreement whether it will be gradual or abrupt. The events that contributed to the change now felt were the assassination of Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, 14 months ago; the Portuguese coup d'état, the two-month interregnum last summer and the formation of opposition coalitions.

The death of Premier Carrero Blanco, blown up by Basque terrorists who have since published a book about the killing and are believed to be living in France, shocked the Franco regime. Carrero Blanco was seen as the strongman guiding Spain safely for Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón, when he becomes king after Franco.

The removal of the premier, and the absence of anyone to really replace him, has precipitated events. The new government of Carlos Arias Navarro announced a liberalization program last February to try to vent some of the building steam, but a sharp reaction from the Falange, during Gen. Franco's illness, blocked the reform plans.

The important law on political associations—the only legal political body today is the Falange—was everlastingly leading to the resignation of two government ministers last fall.

That puts China categorically in opposition to the United States, which is already in conflict with important elements of the Third World. And when Mr. Chou said that the Chinese support the "just struggle" of the people of Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, all on China's periphery—it was made abundantly clear that, for so long as the United States might endeavor to dominate developments in those Asian sectors, China will be its opponent.

It is necessary to register a caveat: Perhaps some of the Maoist terminology of Mr. Chou's speech was designed as obsequious to the absent Chairman Mao and China's foreign policy could change radically, as it has on occasion in the past, with Mr. Mao's permanent departure from the Chinese scene.

But, however, as Peking may clear to the western policy line, the United States stands a good chance of being restored to its lost status as China's "principal enemy of the moment."

O. Edmund Clubb was formerly director of the State Department's Office of Chinese Affairs. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

BUSINESS

FINANCE

V. Germany Reduces Key Lending Rates

FRANKFURT, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—West Germany today cut bank rates by half a point to 2 per cent in the latest of a series of moves by the central bank to ease its tight credit policy.

The central bank also announced that the Lombard rate is reduced, as of tomorrow, to the same amount to 7 1/2 per cent.

The Lombard rate governs interest on commercial banks' loans to pay for credits granted them by the central bank.

The central bank last cut both bank and Lombard rates on Jan. 20.

It said after a meeting of its council that today's decision was a moderate step in its monetary policy aimed at stimulating the economy without putting into jeopardy the country's continuing success in taming inflation.

The tight money policies pursued by the government and the central bank in 1973 and most of 1974 have restrained the domestic economy, which has led to a heavy unemployment total of more than one million workers.

At the same time, the policies helped to keep inflation below an annual rate of 7 per cent, or the lowest of any major industrialized country.

It is in turn has helped West German exports and has kept the mark strong.

The dollar closed at 2.366 DM, down from 2.3615 at the close of the opening and at yesterday's close.

Gold trading was rather quiet during the afternoon. The dollar began to decline slightly after the fixing and ended at a low of 2.364 before ending slightly.

Gold trading was rather quiet during the afternoon. The dollar began to decline slightly after the fixing and ended at a low of 2.364 before ending slightly.

GM Rejects Spanish Deal, Sources Say

MADRID, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—General Motors has rejected the Spanish government's offer to buy a 50 percent stake in the company's Spanish subsidiary, GM of Spain, sources say today.

They said the government wanted GM to limit its Spanish sales to 10 per cent of the domestic car market and to export at least two-thirds of annual production.

GM reportedly found this too restrictive and decided not to buy.

The sources said the conditions were the same as for Ford Motor, which is building a factory near Valencia. Ford has estimated its investment in Spain will amount to \$1 billion.

ELMCO agreed to sell Autol to GM last spring for \$27.5 million, subject to the government's approval.

In its latest fiscal year, Autol is reported to have lost the equivalent of \$11 million.

In London, a spokesman said that "GM is still interested in getting into Spain." AP-Dow Jones reported.

A ELMCO spokesman said that if the deal to sell Autol fell through, the U.S. company would have "no option but to run down the Spanish operations." This would result in a one-time special loss for the company but would stem the continuing operating deficits from Autol.

Basel Parley to Discuss Floating Dollar

RUSSELS, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—Sources are that central bankers meeting in Basel next week will discuss whether the U.S. dollar should be floated.

The meeting, which is being held in Basel, Switzerland, is expected to discuss the possibility of floating the dollar, which has been pegged to gold since 1944.

The sources noted that the unending reached by U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns and his West German counterparts in the last week was a step toward understanding to step up intervention in foreign exchange markets without any upper or lower limits being set.

Washington had long treated the dollar with "benign neglect" at previous central bankers' meetings in Basel. U.S. officials said to have turned a deaf ear to European calls for stepped support of the dollar, the sources said.

They added that it appears likely possible that the other central banks would join the understanding between the Fed, the Bank of England and the Swiss National Bank.

BAT Net Up 11%; Sales Gain 24%

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—British American Tobacco (BAT) reported today that profits rose 10.7 per cent in the year ended Sept. 30 on a 24.3 per cent rise in sales.

Net income rose to £117.7 million from £105.9 million.

Turnover increased to £2.49 billion from £2.21 billion.

The company proposed a final dividend of 3.917 pence a share, making the total for the year of 10.417 pence—up from 9.555 a year earlier.

The company said the payment for fiscal 1974 was the maximum permissible under the current dividend restraint regulations.

The final dividend, if approved by shareholders, will be payable April 1.

The company also declared a first interim dividend of 2 pence a share for fiscal 1975, unchanged from a year ago. This also is payable April 1.

Swiss to Increase Banks' Minimum Reserves Feb. 28

ZURICH, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—Swiss National Bank said today that it will raise its minimum reserve requirements of the country's banks as of Feb. 28.

The central bank said it will raise the total amount of minimum reserves it holds on the commercial banks' foreign liabilities by about 500 million Swiss francs (about \$196 million).

The move became necessary because the money supply was increased by 12 billion francs through interventions in the foreign exchange market Jan. 20, the bank said.

A spokesman for a large Zurich bank said the decision by the central bank is understandable in view of the government's anti-inflation policy. However, the raising of domestic liquidity, he will result from the increase of the minimum reserves, probably put pressure on the foreign exchange rate against the Swiss franc, he added.

The dollar dropped moderately against the Swiss franc today to 2.353.

Philips Cuts Work

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Philips' Gloeilampenfabriek plans short-time working for a total of 1,982 workers, the company said today. This follows an earlier announcement it is short-time for a number of mainly electronic components plants, together employing almost 11,600 workers out of 96,500 total workforce in the company.

U.S. Policies Called Misguided

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—President Ford's budget and economic report are the best evidence yet that his economic advisers may be amazingly honest, but woefully misguided.

The display of candor is no small item. To his credit, economic council chairman Alan Greenspan says that the function of presidential advisers is "not to think up a report to restore confidence—our job is to tell it as it is."

What will restore confidence in the future, he agrees, "is not what we say, but what we do." And therein lies the problem: the administration's game plan looks painfully inadequate.

Two Years of High Unemployment

It is difficult to believe that a responsible government of any political persuasion could put out an economic plan for the next six years that calls for two solid years of unemployment around 8 per cent or higher and four years before nudging it under 7 per cent. A 5.5-per cent unemployment rate—or no worse than last year's average—is not supposed to arrive again until 1980.

On one page of the economic report, Mr. Greenspan boldly states that "the most serious concern of policy" is to halt the recession so that output can grow and unemployment can be reduced.

On the next page, he admits that the President's anti-recession medicine—the one-shot tax cut—"will not prevent a decline in real output," but merely shave it a little bit.

In fact, the chairman tells the world, the stunning collapse of the economy in the fourth quarter will be followed by a severe decline in the first half of 1975. And any recovery after that is likely to be so weak that, at the end of 1975, the nation will be at about the same sick level it was at the end of 1974.

As former economic council chairman Walter Heller observes, this is not a case of the administration saying that the outlook is desperate, and something must be done about it. Rather, Mr. Heller notes, this is what the administration is deliberately "programming" in the mistaken belief that the country must be dragged through a long period of stagnation to cure inflation.

If President Ford himself can run for reelection with the country in the kind of economic mess he is predicting, most of the political experts will have to go back to school and learn the basics all over again. Perhaps we are getting a message that, in fact, he is not going to run, and instead is willing to pursue his belief that big government must be reduced—even at the cost of high unemployment through the end of the decade.

Mr. Ford's political problems are his own. But the economic problems that he poses are everybody else's, and point to two immediate needs: First, the abandonment of his energy program that would do little to curb oil consumption, but which would worsen inflation as well as recession; and second, a more stimulative government program, including a higher tax cut.

Unhappily, Mr. Ford wants the public to accept a program in which the American economic machine in 1976 will be yielding a product valued, in deflated dollars, at \$832 billion, or actually less than the \$839 billion of 1973—three years earlier.

The other side of the argument, and Mr. Greenspan makes it effectively, is that additional pumping up of the economy offers no guarantee of cutting the unemployment rate significantly. And whatever further reduction in the jobless rate might come about, he fears, would be at the expense of a new, long-term inflation.

It is an argument that cannot be ignored. But hidden in an 8-per cent overall jobless rate is a black unemployment rate of 14 or 15 per cent, teen-age unemployment of 23 to 25 per cent, female unemployment of 9 per cent, blue collar unemployment around 10 per cent and construction-worker unemployment of 17 per cent or more. And those affected most get the least help from the present unemployment insurance system.

If the "trade-off" required for boosting the economy is another round of wage-price controls to subdue inflationary pressures, that may be better than angry people out of work, roving the streets.

Kuwait Seeks Dollar Link to Other Monies

KUWAIT, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—Kuwait is proposing that the dollar be tied to other major currencies to guard oil revenues against monetary fluctuations, official sources said today.

They refused to say whether the government's position means it would seek a price increase to meet the decline in the dollar's value.

They said the proposal has already been communicated to the secretariat of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) by Kuwaiti Oil Minister Abdul Rahman Alhadi.

Revenues Off 3.5%

A government survey, the sources said, has established that Kuwait's oil revenues dropped 3.5 per cent in purchasing power in January because of fluctuating dollar rates.

"The government believes this drop is tantamount to a decrease of the actual oil price," the sources said.

"As things stand now, Kuwait is only proposing a stabilizing system and it is premature to predict whether an OPEC discussion of the proposal may bring about another oil price increase," the sources said.

The OPEC secretariat, they said, has been asked to sound out member states on the inclusion of the Kuwaiti proposal on the agenda of an OPEC foreign and oil ministers meeting in Algiers.

The conference is designed to set the stage for a summit meeting of OPEC heads of state in the Algerian capital in late February or early next month.

If the ministerial parley decides against taking up the Kuwait proposal, Kuwait will ask for an emergency OPEC conference for an exclusive debate of the motion, the sources added.

U.S. Imports More Arab Oil Than Before 1973 Cutoff

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—The United States is importing more oil from Arab countries than it did before the 1973 embargo, an independent research institution says.

"This increased dependence on Arab oil makes the United States even more vulnerable to the repercussions of another embargo than was the case in 1973," the Conference Board warns.

A study published today by the Conference Board calculates that the Arab countries "are currently providing about 1.4 million barrels of oil per day, or 32 per cent of U.S. requirements. Before the embargo they were providing about 7.7 per cent."

The Arabs embargoed oil shipments to the United States for several months as a result of U.S. support for Israel in the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

The board says that "altogether, Eastern Hemisphere oil accounted for 47 per cent of all imports in the period June through October 1973, but accounted for 57 per cent in 1974."

It notes that U.S. oil imports from non-Arab countries, especially Nigeria and Iran, have been accelerating even faster than those from the Arab countries.

Imports from Venezuela and Canada have been falling off and U.S. production of crude "declined during the first eight months of 1974 from the level achieved in the same period of 1973."

The study observes that the members of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) "are apparently sustaining the high price they charge for their oil by cutting down on production. It has been estimated that they are now working at approximately three-quarters of capacity to achieve that end."

It says Libya's average daily production declined 20.9 per cent in 1974 compared with 1973, Iraq's was down 8.5 per cent, Kuwait's dropped 9.1 per cent and Venezuela's output was 9.1 per cent lower. However, in Saudi Arabia average daily production was up 8.1 per cent in 1974 over 1973 and in Iran it was 5 per cent higher.

Among non-OPEC oil producers, U.S. production showed a 2.9-per cent drop in 1974 and in China it was 2.5 per cent lower.

Swiss Costs Up 0.6%

BERN, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—The official Swiss cost-of-living index rose 0.6 per cent in January, bringing the 12-month increase to 7.3 per cent, the government said today.

Venezuela Cuts Output

CARACAS, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Venezuela will cut oil production by 200,000 barrels a day within the next few days, Mines and Hydrocarbons Minister Valentin Hernandez Accosta said today.

This will bring production down to 2.5 million barrels a day as part of the government's plan to conserve oil resources.

U.S. Reported to Favor Iranian Aid to Pan Am Late Selling Shaves Gains On Big Board

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—Key U.S. government agencies seem to look with favor on the pending agreement by which the Iranian government would rescue Pan American World Airways from possible bankruptcy.

Their pleasure at the prospect of Iran bailing out Pan Am is being expressed despite some reservations about U.S. national security implications. This concern is based largely on reports that the agreement would involve a substantial Iranian purchase of Pan Am stock and representation on the board.

But despite this worry, administration officials have not expressed any fundamental objection to the arrangement, a State Department source said.

Equity Interest Sought

Government sources said Pan Am has disclosed to them that Iran would have an option to buy six million Pan Am common shares, or 13 per cent of the outstanding shares, and gain one director.

Financial help from Iran would consist of a \$345 million loan plus a \$5 million equity-interest purchase in Intercontinental Hotels Corp., the airline's profitable subsidiary chain of major international hotels, they said.

In New York, Pan Am spokesmen continued to decline official comment on progress of the transaction or its specific terms. But one informed source said the airline and Iranian officials are "simply waiting for the signal from Washington before proceeding further."

He noted that Pan Am executives spent much of last week and the first part of this week briefing Washington officials on the plan. "And so far there haven't been any adverse indications of consequence," he said.

Officials Kept Informed

When the imminence of an agreement with Iran was disclosed last week, sources close to Pan Am said that the airline had kept U.S. officials informed throughout the talks and that they had appeared receptive up to that point. The talks began last September with negotiations intensifying sharply in mid-January.

Some elements of the agreement would probably require Civil Aeronautics Board approval. The CAB usually must act on any acquisition of 10 per cent or more of the stock of an airline, and on technical assistance agreements between carriers. Part of the prospective transaction would involve a full working relationship between Pan Am and Iran National Airlines, under which Pan Am's considerable technical ability would be used to build the Middle East carrier into a major international airline.

But before the CAB takes up such matters, it is understood that Iran wants Ford administration support for the plan as a prelude to completion. Views of a number of federal agencies are being solicited by the White House, and William Selman, assistant to the President for economic affairs, said he hopes to have that task finished "promptly."

Those views will apparently weigh heavily in favor of telling Iran to go ahead. Various high-level Ford administration officials express delight at the prospect of Iran coming in to save Pan Am, thus relieving the U.S. government of pressures to begin a rescue mission.

U.S. Auto Firms Extend Layoffs

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—General Motors is closing five of its U.S. car plants next week, idling temporarily 13,305 employees, the company announced today.

Chrysler Corp. said it will have closed two of its plants by next week, idling about 3,900 workers.

Ford to Seek Reduced Role For the CAB

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—The administration will introduce legislation shortly to alter the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board and aimed at making the air transportation industry more competitive.

Assistant Attorney General Thomas Kauper said today that the detailed proposals for air transport regulation reform will go to Congress in the near future.

Mr. Kauper stressed that he spoke not only for the Justice Department, but for the Department of Transportation, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Office of Management and Budget. All have been collaborating on preparing the legislative proposals, he said.

"We all agree that regulation of rates and routes has been excessive and has inflated present cost and fare levels," Mr. Kauper said.

He said the various agencies believe the legislation should have the following goals:

- Entry and exit restrictions should be "greatly liberalized."
- Gradual rate flexibility should be permitted, with no CAB interference.
- The CAB's authority to grant anti-trust exemption would be severely cut back.

Mr. Kauper said the administration has concluded that "it would be appropriate to move toward much more reliance upon competition in the air transportation industry and much less reliance upon government economic regulation."

Analysts Attributed the Sharp Early Rise in Prices—as they have the early 1975 rally generally—to falling interest rates and a spreading interest in switching from cash and debt issues into stocks.

After the market closing yesterday, Morgan Guaranty Trust lowered its prime rate to 8 3/4 per cent.

American Telephone—one of the Dow Jones 30 industrials—closed at 48 3/4, off 1 1/4.

MCI Investment, another soft spot, fell to 19 3/4 in heavy trading. It was the subject of adverse comment in a published report, which stressed disappointment about the company's 1974 operations.

Unilever Ltd. jumped 8 1/4 to 25 3/4. A spokesman for Lever Brothers said he knew of no reason for the advance in the parent company stock.

In auto stocks, General Motors fell 1 1/4 to 35 3/8, Ford was off 7/8 at 34 1/4 and Chrysler lost 1/4 at 14.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.63 to 75.28.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures gained two to nine cents a bushel. The demand, set off after a weak opening, was accompanied by short covering.

Soybeans were up about nine cents, wheat seven cents and corn and oats two cents.

Soybean meal gained about \$2 a ton and oil was up some 50 points.

Much of the early selling appeared to be carryover from yesterday, but after it had been satisfied a rally set in. The rally forced shorts to cover their positions.

Another factor in the strength of prices near the close was an announcement of new export business in wheat and soybeans.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
41% 20% Abt 1.32	16	79	41	89 1/2	+ 1/4
41% 20% ACP in 2.68	16	79	41	89 1/2	+ 1/4
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Flash...Paris Bourse FEB. 6, 1975 (In French)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1974-1975 HIGH-LOW	1975 FEB. 6	MON.-WEDS. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. '74 '75	SHRS. OUTST. ('000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	635 - 342	462	470 - 477	11	2.4	55.52 - 40.93 - 42.63	7,698	1974 turnover (ex. taxes) = 2,600 million Frs. up 45% vs. 1973.
BIC	Pers. fighters	735 - 372	749	730 - 700	20	0.8	22.20 - 23.20 - 23.33 c	1,500	'74 consolidated net sales=796.5 million Frs. (+28% at comparable rate).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	680 - 248	545	549 - 517	13	3.1	32.00 - 42.50 - 47.50	600	Estimated turnover for 1974=1,250 million Frs. exceeding by 40% that of '73.
BSN - GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	1174 - 342	500	495 - 434	5	6.0	71 - 87 - 102 c	2,332	Group consolidated turnover for 1st 9 months '74 = +9.3%.
CHARGEURS REUNIS.	Holding	334 - 151.10	195	200 - 165	21	6.1	9.20 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,434	Interim dividend payment of 10 Frs. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	138.40 - 92	130	130 - 127	10	4.8	10.16 - 13.47 - 13.02	3,445	SAIC has managed a 510-million loan for Banco de la Nación - Peru.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	179 - 94.50	117.30	117 - 114.10	14	6.1	7.40 - 9 - 8.63	3,891	New Sicaeworm subsidiary, for scrap-metal recovery (1.5 mil. tons annually).
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	189.50 - 103	177.50	180.20 - 172	11	3.7	— - 9.22 - 16.74 c	2,940	Holdings 30-74: Sovac, 59% (insurance); 14% Chaux, 50% (other, 17%).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	251 - 105	165.00	168 - 162	—	5.4	(non significant)	2,193	1974 turnover (excluding auto, +23% vs. '73) = 30% of all business.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 135	230	229.50 - 224	8	4.7	21.40 - 26.57 - 27.19	1,498	Rubber products diversification with Hutchinson-Mapsa acquisition.
FRANCAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	219 - 75	104.50	106.70 - 102	3	6.0	26.10 - 27.05 - 40.98	13,889	Subsidiary, Baccou-Thomasset, to install Warsaw meat complex (10,000 daily).
GENER. DE Fonderie.	Mec. com.	350 - 127	167	174 - 165.10	4	7.5	19.90 - 23.15 - 41.19	6.4	1974 turnover=1,275 million Frs. (+33%); Metal sales = 73.58 tons (+37%).
IMETAL	Mining	135.10 - 71	92.50	94.40 - 88	12	3.2	20.73 - 10.52 - 7.59	7,944	Norway phase contract for Transalpine electric electronic exchange.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric	2450 - 1210	1780	1767 - 1758	27	2.2	43.23 - 55.32 - 66.34	704	422.2 million Frs. turnover 1st 9 mos. '74 up 24% vs. same for '73.
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 265.70	495	444 - 413	22	3.3	16.86 - 26.78 - 19.87	1,687	After Qatar and Abu Dhabi, a new branch of Paribas has been opened at Dubai.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	1281 - 356	529	502 - 487	17	1.4	16.95 - 22.40 - 31.77 c	3,158	Expect 1974 results to exceed 43 million Frs. vs. 42,800,000 in 1973.
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	185 - 101	157.50	160 - 156	7	6.0	16.05 - 18.85 - 21.25 c	10,160	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 13 banks (0 under constr.).
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	242 - 105.10	145.50	143 - 135.10	14	4.8	8.23 - 11.16 - 10.97	3,672	1973 Estimated consolidated net profit 19.50 million Frs. (10,000 daily).
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	87 - 50.30	64.50	65 - 63	6	6.5	13.99 - 4.24 - 11.31	2,825	SAIC: '74 turnover=74% prod. = 10% Sales: France - 19%; Export + 10%.
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM.	Chem. min	145.40 - 100	134.80	134 - 129.10	9	6.3	12.20 - 10.70 - 14.50	25,162	Group turnover (tax. incl.) March-Nov. '74=1,397.2 million Frs. up 22%.
PERIER	Bever, Spg	333 - 100.20	116.50	132 - 118	10	6.9	8.46 - 8.94 - 11.43 c	5,254	Expect 1974 results to be major improvement over 1973.
PEUGEOT	Holding	311.00 - 122.40	195	176 - 167.10	3	4.7	49.91 - 68.26 - 71.04 c	6,002	World leaders 74 output: 773,000 pairs World share: 17% vs. 15.6% in '73.
REDOUTE	Mall order	503 - 318.40	371	378 - 352.50	10	2.7	25.30 - 30.49 - 37.04 c	922	Suez expects to maintain same dividend for 1974.
ROUSSEL-ULCLAF	Pharmac.	301 - 307	262	280 - 255	9	2.6	10.81 - 13.85 - 20.72	3,638	The 1974 turnover exceeds that of 1973 by 25%.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	2512 - 800	1700	1640 - 1600	26	1.2	41.82 - 51.72 - 64.64	221	
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	283 - 141	225	220 - 212.50	4	6.3	42.22 - 49.14 - 55.76 c	9,909	
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric	1048 - 390	834	830 - 828	26	1.8	24.28 - 26.61 - 34.02	718	

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings.

(b) Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.



MARINE MIDLAND BANKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET • DECEMBER 31, 1974

Assets	
Cash and due from banks	\$ 2,142,609,000
Interest bearing deposits with banks	1,425,437,000
Trading account securities	147,736,000
United States Government securities	271,079,000
State and municipal obligations	658,044,000
Other securities	366,467,000
Total investment securities	1,295,590,000
Loans in domestic offices	4,401,827,000
Loans in foreign offices	1,579,528,000
Mortgages	959,614,000
Total loans and mortgages	6,940,969,000
Direct lease financing	112,956,000
Premises and equipment	144,990,000
Customers' acceptance liability	221,247,000
Interest receivable	155,514,000
Deferred charges and other assets	77,604,000
Total assets	\$12,664,652,000
Liabilities, Reserves and Capital	
Demand deposits	\$ 3,638,572,000
Time deposits	4,049,519,000
Deposits in foreign offices	2,801,822,000
Total deposits	10,489,913,000
Funds borrowed	748,743,000
Interest, taxes and other liabilities	255,847,000
Unearned discount	144,870,000
Acceptances outstanding	224,281,000
Notes and mortgages payable	69,931,000
Debentures	200,000,000
Total liabilities	12,133,585,000
Reserves for Possible Loan Losses	104,343,000
Capital	3,836,000
Preferred stock	3,836,000
Common shareholders' equity:	
Authorized — 20,000,000 shares	
Issued — 12,512,476 shares	62,562,000
Capital surplus	110,079,000
Retained earnings	251,194,000
Less — common stock in treasury, at cost — 29,710 shares	(947,000)
Total common shareholders' equity	422,888,000
Total capital	426,724,000
Total liabilities, reserves and capital	\$12,664,652,000

Securities and other assets carried at \$974,391,000 are pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes, including securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

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Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
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هكذا من الجاهل

BP-LIBYA

Announcement by BP Exploration Company (Libya) Limited

By an Agreement made on 20th November, 1974, BP Exploration Company (Libya) Limited has reached a full and final settlement with the Libyan Government of all outstanding disputes between them, including the dispute relating to Law No. 115 of 7th December, 1971.

Under the terms of the Agreement the Libyan Government undertook to pay a sum of money to the Company which took into consideration all outstanding claims between the parties to the Agreement. Payment has now been received by the Company.

Accordingly, the Company hereby notifies all those who may be concerned that no further proceedings will be commenced by it in respect of production of crude oil produced from the area of Concession No. 65 in Libya, and with effect from today's date all notices of rights given by the Company to third parties are hereby withdrawn.

31st January, 1975

BRITANNIC HOUSE, MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C.2.

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31st January, 1975

BRITANNIC HOUSE, MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Prices

21, rue de Beiri - 75380 Paris Cedex 08.

-By Will Weng

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ALGARVE	15	29	Cloudy	MADRID	6	43	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	41	Clear	MILAN	7	43	Clear
ANKARA	13	35	Cloudy	MIRAFLORES	2	47	Snow
ATHENS	10	36	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-3	27	Clear
BELTUF	13	39	Cloudy	MUNICH	4	39	Clear
BERGDADE	3	37	Clear	NEW YORK	-1	43	Cloudy
BIRKENHEAD	1	39	Overcast	OSLO	11	39	Clear
BRUSSELS	3	37	Clear	OSLO	4	23	Fog
BUDAPEST	5	41	Clear	PARIS	5	41	Cloudy
CADIZ	1	39	Unavailable	PRAGUE	11	39	Clear
CASABLANCA	16	41	Clear	ROME	14	37	Clear
COPENHAGEN	5	38	Overcast	SOFIA	2	36	Clear
COSTA MESA	1	39	Overcast	ST. LOUIS	1	39	Clear
DUBLIN	2	41	Cloudy	TEHRAN	2	36	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	16	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	1	39	Clear	TOKYO	1	39	Overcast
FRANKFURT	5	41	Clear	VENICE	8	46	Clear
GENEVA	2	41	Cloudy	VIENNA	0	38	Cloudy
HELSINKI	4	41	Cloudy	WARSAW	1	39	Clear
HONGKONG	1	39	Clear	WASHINGTON	4	41	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear	ZURICH	2	39	Cloudy
LISBON	11	35	Cloudy				
LONDON	1	39	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canals at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

(W) Alexander Fund.....	\$5.57	(W) K&N Income Fund.....	LP1-50
(W) American Fund.....	\$6.22	(W) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F.....	\$5.55
(W) Anglo-Trempan Int'l.....	\$F69-31	(W) Kleinwort Benson, Jap. F.....	\$14.41
(W) Australia Fund & S.A.....	\$5.72	(W) Leverage Cap. Bond.....	\$5.55
(W) Austral. Trust Fund.....	\$3.50		
		L. & E. MANAGEMENT S.A.	
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.		(W) L&E-B Multi-World Fd.....	\$F39-31
(-) Barbard.....	\$F62-00	(W) L&E-B World Fund.....	\$F37-00
(-) Bonab.....	\$F427-00	(W) Luxfund.....	\$17.49
(-) Bonab.....	\$F427-00	(W) Mediobank Sel. Fund.....	\$18.85
(-) Bonab.....	\$F474-00	(W) Merid Int'l Fund.....	\$1.81
		(W) Newlight Inv. Fund.....	\$2.34
(W) Broad & Wall Pd. Int'l.....	\$39.75	(W) Nippon Fund.....	\$4.16
(W) Can. Sec. & Energy Fd.....	\$1.13	(W) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.....	\$6.01
(W) Can. Sec. & Energy Fd.....	\$1.54	(W) Nor. Amer. Bond Fd.....	\$6.01
(W) Can. Sec. & Energy Fd.....	\$1.54	(W) Olympe Cap. Pd. Int'l.....	\$17.75
		(W) Paganini Fund.....	\$1.81
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(W) Putnam Intern'l Fund.....	\$18.18
(-) Capital Int'l.....	\$11.81	(W) Rents Fund.....	\$1.81
(-) Capital Italia S.A.....	\$8.74	(W) Real Estate Fund.....	LP-40
(-) Capital Securities.....	\$8.74	(W) Reminvest.....	LP-80
(-) Cleveland Officers Fd.....	\$300.85		
(-) Convert. Pd. Int'l C.N.T.....	\$7.54	SAFE GROUP:	
(-) Convert. Pd. Int'l C.N.T.....	\$7.54	(-) Safe Fund.....	\$4.40
(-) Convert. Bond Pd. C.N.T.....	\$18.18	(-) Safe Trust Fund.....	\$4.40
		(-) Global Fund.....	\$4.40
		(-) Sumatra Portfolio.....	\$F49-31
CREDIT SUISSE:			
(-) Canace.....	\$F69-00	SEPEO	
(-) C.S. Fund Bond.....	\$F69-25	(-) Spro (N.A.V.).....	\$11.21
(-) C.S. Fund Int'l.....	\$F69-25		
(-) Euroinvest.....	\$F69-05	SHARE GROUP:	
(-) Eurosec.....	\$F69-07	(-) Share Realty.....	\$1.54
(-) Euroinvest.....	\$F14-50	(-) Share Int'l Fund.....	\$1.54
(-) Euroinvest.....	\$18.18		

U.S. INT'L. MANAGEMENT:		(W) SHAREHOLDERS EXCL.	
(W) U.S. America Fd.	\$1.38	(U) CSF Fund.	\$21.81
(U) U.S. Income Fd.	\$5.99	(U) Crossbrow Fund.	\$8.64
(U) D.O.C.	\$3.85	(U) F.2 Fund.	\$5.93
(U) D.O. Inv.	\$7.56	(U) S&B Special Fund.	DMB-64
(U) Delta Multinatl.	\$7.56		
(U) Delta Inv.	Yen 66.00		
(U) Dollar Fund (ex-cl.v.)	\$1.34		
(U) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$9.33		
(U) Dreyfus Inv.	\$11.25		
(U) Europe Obligations	LFR-92		
(U) Executive Fd of Canada	\$5.64		

[illegible][illegible]

**RIP
KIRBY**

PANEL 1: A man in a suit and a woman in a patterned dress are in a shop. The man is speaking.

PANEL 2: A close-up of a man's face, looking slightly to the side. A small sign on the wall behind him reads "SCARLETT ELEVATION".

PANEL 3: A man in a suit is speaking to a woman in a patterned dress.

PANEL 4: A man in a suit and a woman in a patterned dress are standing together, looking at each other.

The first panel shows a dog running through a pile of rubble. A speech bubble from the dog says: "IRRESISTIBLY DRAWN, NITRO SPEEDS TO THE BURIED EXPLOSIVE." A small vertical caption on the left reads: "THE DOG WHO SAVED HOLLYWOOD".

The second panel shows a man in a striped shirt running through rubble, looking back over his shoulder. A speech bubble says: "NITRO! COME 'BACK, BOY!" A small caption at the bottom right reads: "HE SAYS 'FIGHT!' 2-7".

The third panel shows a man in a light-colored shirt looking distressed. A speech bubble says: "THEY CAME SEEKING DESTINY? I SHALL HELP THEM FIND IT!"

INGARD					
				○	

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here	 (ANSWERS TOMORROW)
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Yesterday's Jumbles: SHEER HAZEL MISERY PARDON
Answer: *The usual practice in the theater—REHEARSAL*

An Autobiography

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

[illegible]

—**By Alan I. Ruscow**

Mart could now have made his
 contract if he had drawn two
 rounds of trumps as any begin-
 ner would do. Thanks to the even-
 trump break, he would have
 been able to develop diamonds,
 discarding a heart from the dum-
 my. He would make a club trick,
 two tricks in each red suit.

However, Mari feared that two immediate trump leads would allow the defense to play a third trump when East gained the lead with the diamond ace, depriving him of the chance to ruff twice in the dummy. He therefore led a diamond at the second trick with a fatal result: East won and returned a diamond, giving West the ruff to set the contract.

This was certainly unshucky. The plan would have made easily if

SOUTH
 ♠ KQ932
 ♥ A64
 ♦ QJ83
 ♣ A

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♠	Pass
3♥	Pass	4♠	Pass
4♦	Pass	4♥	Pass
5♠	Pass	Pass	Pass
6♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club jack.

[illegible]

هكذا من الضحايا

